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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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At times of
crisis it must
be Bovril

BRITISH TO THE
BACKBONE.

No. 17,762

號二十六百七千七萬一第

日三初月三年卯乙

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1915.

五拜禮

號六十月四年四國民華中

Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.
Apr. 16th.—Europe via Siberia, per S.S. Lucnow.
Apr. 18th.—Europe via Siberia, per S.S. Nippon Maru.
TO DEPART.
Apr. 16th.—Kuchinozu, Japan via Kobe, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per S.S. Tachibana.
Apr. 17th.—Europe via Siberia, at 4 p.m., per S.S. KANOW.
Apr. 20th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per S.S. Lucnow.
Apr. 22nd.—Straits, Ceylon, Malacca, and United Kingdom, at 11 a.m., per S.S. YAKA MARU.
Apr. 23rd.—Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per S.S. MALTA.
Apr. 23rd.—Europe via Siberia, at 1 p.m., per S.S. TACOMA MARU.
Apr. 23rd.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 1 p.m., per S.S. TACOMA MARU.
Apr. 24th.—Philippine Islands, Japan, via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America, and Canada via San Francisco, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 9 a.m., per S.S. NIPPON MARU.
May 1st.—Saigon, Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per S.S. SUMMIT SIMON.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [57]

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Gauging, 24th April, 1914. [59]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

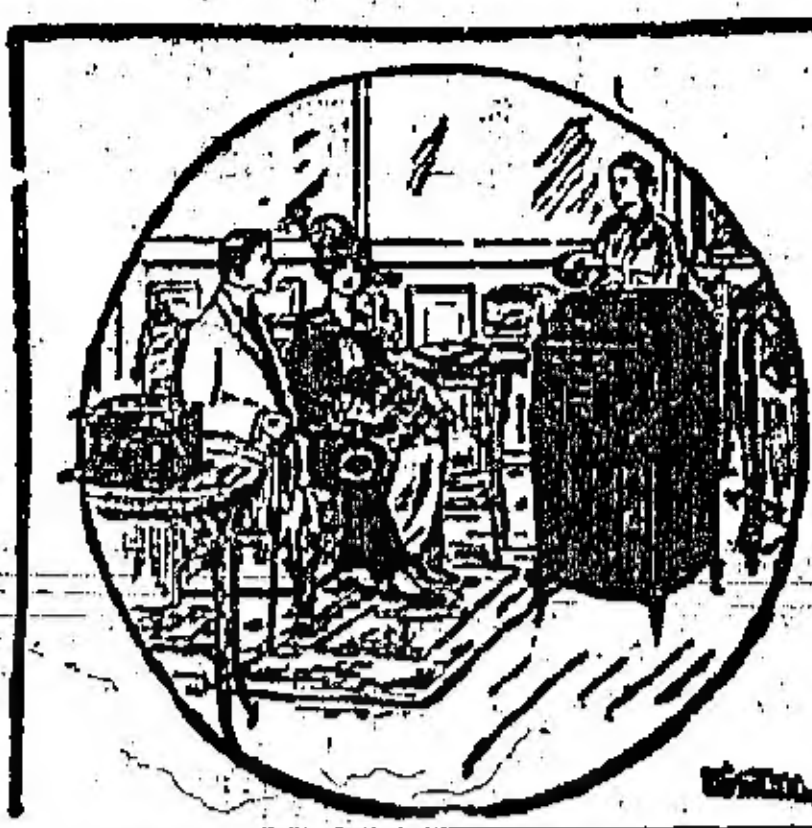
WEEK DAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 3.00 " " 15 " "
3.00 " " 3.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.
Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " " 15 " "
7.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
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220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1

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(101)

LOCAL SPORT.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

TAKOO V. NAVAL YARD.

The following will represent the Takoo Rifle Club in their match with the Royal Naval Dockyard Rifle Club at Tai Hang to-morrow:—Capt. W. M. Scott, Lieut. J. D. Danby, Messrs. H. Hoath, J. Simpson, W. J. Eldridge, D. L. Lyle, T. Grimshaw, and A. Nicol; Messrs. A. Whitelaw and W. Bassford, Reserves. Captain of team, Mr. W. J. Hill.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The Cruiser Race for the Scotengden Cup which was sailed off last Sunday around Dumbell Island (S) a distance of 24 miles resulted as follows:—

H'cap.	On Finishing	Corrected	Time.	Time.
M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.		
Miranda	4 00	3 44 52	4 20 34	
Queen Bee	16 00	4 51 43	4 35 43	
Irene	32 00	4 35 43	4 03 43	
Dorothy II.	32 00	D.N.F.		
Flora	104 00	D.N.F.		

HONGKONG TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

The following are the results of the games which were played last evening:—Handicap singles, "B" class, first round: Miskin (owe 2/0), defeated Stark (owe 2/0), 6-4, 6-2. Dr. Kock (rec. 15/3), defeated Hutchinson (rec. 2/0), 6-3, 6-2. Handicap doubles, first round: Nesbit and Phelps (owe 30), defeated Jones and Hoyet (owe 1/0), 6-6, 6-1. Professional pairs, first round: R. Hancock and H. Hancock defeated Crisp and Hamilton, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2. Mixed doubles handicap, first round: Miss Long and Green (owe 4/0), defeated Mrs. Craddock and Hall (rec. 1/0), 6-2, 6-3.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Football League was held at the R.A. Theatre last evening, Mr. W. V. Pennell presiding, in the absence of the President (Mr. H. R. B. Hancock).

The annual report of the Hon. Secretary (Mr. F. A. Eager) was as follows:—The past season has been very successful, especially considering the unfavourable circumstances occasioned by the war. In fact, the League may fairly be reckoned to have turned the corner and to be on the road to expansion and success. The senior competition produced some fine struggles and the eventual winners (the R. G. A.), although actually undefeated, could only win once and draw once with each of their opponents. All four clubs finished very close together. When the war is over and Hongkong takes its new place among the Empire's outposts, we may look forward to seeing a really numerically strong senior league of Navy, Army and civilian elements. The junior tournament has shown what possibilities exist among the young residents of the Colony. The Chinese, judging from their performance this season, will, in a very few years, prove themselves able to hold their own with any eleven that can oppose them, and their enthusiasm will help them a lot towards this end. St. Joseph's College team won the cup and medals splendidly, with a Chinese combination only two points behind. It is worthy of note that the only English team entering could only finish in the lower half of the league table. With an early start the season 1915-16 should provide Hongkong people with plenty of good, honest, exciting sport. Financially, the League is fairly on its feet. As prophesied months ago, it is self-supporting. With only club subscriptions to work upon, 50 dollars have been paid to referees and over 60 dollars to the winners for medals—twice as much as in the previous season. As Hon. Secretary, I wish to thank the players and officials of each club for the untiring courtesies I have received at their hands. I could not wish to work with a keener lot of club secretaries—especially naming Mr. Ng Fung Chau, of the Confucian Society—and I trust and believe they will render my successor (Mr. Pennell) as much of this help as will ensure the Hongkong League rightly taking first place among the sporting bodies of the Colony.

The statement of accounts showed cash in hand of \$38. The League had no liabilities, and there was nothing due to the League. The accounts as presented were unanimously passed, and thanks were accorded to Mr. Noel Croucher for auditing them. The election of officials resulted as follows:—President, Mr. H. R. B. Hancock; Vice-President, Mr. W. H. Vivash; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. F. A. Eager; Committee, Messrs. J. Stalker, J. L. MacPherson, P. B. Gardner, A. A. Wilson, and Ng Fung Chau. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Sgt. Cambridge, R.G.A., the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution that the League's appreciation of the valuable services of Mr. F. W. Eager as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer be recorded on the minutes.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

The report of this Company is as follows:—Gentlemen,—The General Manager and Consulting Committee beg to present to the shareholders the twelfth ordinary yearly report of the Company. The accounts show a profit of \$112,633.70. From this has to be deducted:—Fees to Consulting Committee 4,000.00

Leaving available for appropriation \$108,633.70

The Consulting Committee recommended that a dividend of 85 cents per share on the subscribed capital be paid to shareholders. \$ 39,100.50
Write off launches and lights 10,000.00
Write off Hongkong saw mills 5,000.00
Write off Sandakan saw mills 7,500.00
Write off plant account 4,000.00
Write off Sandakan engine works 7,000.00
Write off timber concessions 1,000.00
Transfer to launches and lighters insurance fund 15,000.00
Carry forward 20,053.70

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., retires from the Consulting Committee, but offers himself for re-election. Auditor.—The accounts under review have been audited by Mr. O. B. Brown, who offers himself for re-election.

W. G. Danay, General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1915.

CAPITAL \$720,000, DIVIDEND INTO 60,000 SHARES OF \$12 EACH.
BALANCE SHEET AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

Authorized Capital:—
60,000 Shares each \$12 \$720,000.00
Issued 46,000 Shares each \$12 \$552,000.00
Sundry Creditors 63,059.00
Launches and Lighters Insurance Fund 25,000.00
Balance of Working Account 112,633.70
\$752,712.70

ASSETS.

Hongkong Saw Mills:—
Value as per last statement \$ 89,800.00
Less amount provided for depreciation 5,000.00
84,800.00

Sandakan Saw Mills:—
Value as per last statement 98,312.14
Less amount provided for depreciation 7,500.00
90,812.14

Steam Launches and Lighters:—
Value as per last statement 122,461.58
Less amount provided for depreciation 10,000.00
112,461.58

Since added 15,911.23
128,372.81

Less:—
Sale of Lighter Menon 9,117.65
Amount recovered from underwriters of s/t Normanhurst 11,829.70
20,947.44

Since added 107,425.37

Sandakan Engine Works:—
Value as per last statement 70,983.17
Less amount provided for depreciation 6,000.00
64,983.17

Since added 12,008.67
76,991.84

Plant A/C:—
Value as per last statement 26,005.01
Less amount provided for depreciation 4,000.00
22,005.01

Since added 5,982.93
27,987.94

House and Land Property:—
Value as per last statement 6,124.43
House and Office Furniture:—
Valued at 3,519.89

Timber Concessions:—
Value as per last statement 10,979.76
Less amount provided for depreciation 1,000.00
9,979.76

Stocks of Timber and Material in Borneo, Hongkong and United Kingdom 209,523.89

Sundry Debtors 102,430.03

Cash in hand, Hongkong, Borneo and London 42,039.03

\$752,712.70

WORKING ACCOUNT.
To Management and Office Expenses in Hongkong, Borneo and London \$ 71,310.81
To Auditor's Fee 200.00
To Balance 112,633.70
\$184,144.51

By Balance of Working Account brought forward \$ 44.07
By Profit on Sales of Rough and Sawn Timber, etc. 183,190.03
By Srip Fees 19.00
By Interest 511.41
\$184,144.51

(Sd.) C. P. CHATER, Members of
(Sd.) J. W. C. BONNAIE, Consulting
(Signed) W. G. DAREY, Committee
General Manager.

I report that I have audited the above balance sheet with the books, vouchers and securities of the Company and have examined the returns from the Borneo

and London offices which have been audited locally. I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required. The value of the fixed assets and various stocks are certified by the general manager. In my opinion such balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at the 31st December, 1914, according to the best of my information and the explanations given me, and as shown by the books of the Company.

(Signed) C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A., Auditor.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1915.

MR. ROOSEVELT PRAISES JAPAN.

Writing in the *Metropolitan Magazine* under the caption "The Japanese in Korea," Col. Roosevelt praises Japan's success in her colonial administration; touches the America-Japanese question and speaks in high terms of Japan's civilization. He proceeds:—

"In true patriotism the Japanese are superior to the Americans. There is no other country in the world which commands our respect so much as Japan does, nor is there any other country with which we should enjoy such deep friendship and mutual and perfectly equal sincerity as with Japan. The interests of the United States and Japan do not come to a collision in the Pacific at all. Japan's superiority lies in Asia and America's in America. Neither country has any ambition to acquire land in the other's continent.

"The Philippines alone are an exception, Hawaii is American as much as Formosa is Asiatic. The aim of the two Powers is to make the Pacific the world's highway. If they cherish any hostility against each other they have to suffer from it. In commerce, international administration, or labour problem there is no reason why they should conflict, but on the contrary they can co-operate.

"Despite her participation in the war Japan is doing her best for the Panama-International Exposition. Any attempt to hamper the friendship between the two countries by any trivial utterances or conduct is a crime. We cannot be too careful in our conduct towards the rights of foreigners. The immigration problem should be left to the two governments for a solution."

The ex-President then gives the reason why labour immigrants from Japan to the United States should not be allowed. He says that the question of labour immigrants is the only point where the two countries might conflict and the two countries should face the problem with full preparations on either side.—*Asahi.*

WAR BREVITIES.

Professor Pollard states that since October the British troops in France have been using up rifles at the rate of one per man a month.

A member of the crew of the steamer *Potaro*, who was for six weeks a prisoner on board the German armed merchantman *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, states that six of the liner's crew were shot for disobeying orders.

The Germans have removed 48 bronze statues from the principal squares in Brussels and have despatched them to Germany. They unsuccessfully attempted to take massive bronze doors from the St. Marie Church.

A message from Rome says that Prince Salah Edine, the Sultan of Turkey's nephew, has exhorted the Sultan to welcome the British and French as liberators, and to conclude peace at the earliest moment in order to save Turkey from a catastrophe.

The anchor liner *Gomerania*, a 10,000 ton steamer, eluded a German submarine off the Mull of Galloway, Scotland. A quarter of an hour later two submarines appeared, one on either side. The liner zigzagged for 20 minutes, travelling at 18 knots, and escaped.

German prisoners in France will henceforth be treated in a manner similar to that in which French prisoners are treated in Germany. Various privileges they formerly enjoyed have been withdrawn owing to Germany's refusal to give better treatment to Frenchmen.

The Falkland Islands operator who contributes an account of the naval fight to the *Wireless World*, is the first to relate the fact that Admiral Sturdee, following the example of Nelson at Trafalgar, issued a general order to his fleet for engagement. That order was "God Save the King."

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D. PARADES.

1.—Parades for to-day (Friday).
4 p.m. Musketry, Standard Test, King's Park Range, as per Corps Order No. 3 of 12th April, 1915.
5.15 p.m. Signalling Section, Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range. Service rifles to be carried. Corpl. Grimes, R.F. will attend.
5.15 p.m. No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section M. G. Co. 10 pdr. drill with mules at Headquarters. Remainder nil.

2.—On duty at Volunteer Headquarters until 7 a.m. on 17th inst. H.K.V.R. To furnish Guard at Volunteer Headquarters.

7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 17th inst.: Civil Service Company.
7 p.m. 17th to 7 a.m. 18th inst.: Nos. 1 and 2 Section Artillery Battery.
7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 18th inst.: Right Section M. G. Co.
7 p.m. 18th to 7 a.m. 19th inst.: Centre Section M. G. Co.
G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL
WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SERPS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO.,
LTD., OSAKA.

By appointment to the Imperial Household of Japan, Officially Recommended by the Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

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ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

MESSRS. CHARLES HOWITT
AND A. PHILLIPS

With their Powerful Company will Present the
Latest and Greatest of London Successes.

T-O-N-I-G-H-T!

The Delightful Play.

"NOBODY'S
DAUGHTER."

SATURDAY, 17TH APRIL:
The Screaming Farical Comedy,
"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW,"

By Judge Perry.
MONDAY, 19TH APRIL:
The Screaming Farce,
"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS,"

Preceded by the late Sir Henry Irving's
Great Masterpiece, "WATERLOO,"
by Conan Doyle.

TUESDAY, 20TH APRIL:
The Thrilling Comedy,
"DIANA OF DOBSON'S"

(Title Role—Gertrude F. Godard).
WEDNESDAY, 21ST APRIL:
The Great Franco-British Drama,
"UNDER TWO FLAGS,"

From Ouida's Famous Novel.
THURSDAY, 22ND APRIL, and Last Performance,
The Brilliant Sporting Comedy,
A MEMBER OF TATTERSALLS.

Mr. PETER PARKS (Bookmaker),
CHARLES HOWITT.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Commencing at 8.15 Sharp.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1915.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY

& CO., TOKIO JAPAN.



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

(361)

THE WAR.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID ON ENGLAND.

PROVES A COMPLETE FAILURE.

DESPATCHES BY SIR JOHN FRENCH.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

FURTHER BRITISH SUCCESS AGAINST THE TURKS.

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS RESUMED.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID ON ENGLAND.

PROVES A COMPLETE FAILURE.

LONDON, April 15th.—Zepplins raided the Northumberland coast to-night.

LATER.—Bombs were dropped on Blyth and Wallsend. The town of North Shields was in darkness in anticipation of a raid.

A Newcastle telegram states that the Zepplin was sighted at eight o'clock in the evening. It passed quickly over Blyth and dropped twenty bombs on a pollery in the district, a few miles inland. The only damage done was to cause slight fires, which were quickly extinguished, and a cycle was smashed. There were no casualties.

The Zepplin disappeared seaward. The district throughout was in darkness, but everything was normal by eleven in the evening.

THE RESULT.

LONDON, April 16th.—The inhabitants of Blyth thought that the Zepplin was a British air vessel, as it crossed the town quietly. But, shortly afterwards, they were undeceived when they saw flashes and heard an explosion a few miles inland.

Eight bombs were dropped on Choppington, Bedlington and Seaton-de-Laval, but the only damage done was the setting fire to an out-house at Seaton Burn, which was quickly extinguished.

The airship then went towards the Tyne.

Two bombs which were dropped at Benton fell into a field smashing a cycle, a splinter slightly injuring the cyclist.

Six bombs were dropped on Wallsend, causing four small fires. One fell on a house and brought down the ceiling.

Another caused a fire on the railway delaying the traffic for a few minutes.

The airship which crossed the Tyne dropped two bombs without causing any damage, and then returned seawards.

The lights were extinguished in the towns, the trams were stopped and the telephone service was also suspended during the visitation.

No lives were lost.

ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN.

AMSTERDAM, April 14th.—A Zepplin, damaged by gun-fire near Ypres, landed in Belgium in a battered condition.

CASUALTIES AMONG ZEPPELINS.

LONDON, April 14th.—Count Zeppelin's secretary, interviewed by the representative of a Constance newspaper, said that nine dirigibles had been destroyed during the war, but that thirty-six remained. Fifteen others, armoured and able to carry two tons of explosives, would be completed on July 15th.

THE MEAT SUPPLY.

LONDON, April 14th.—The *Gazette* announces that the Government has requisitioned all the refrigerating space on British vessels coming from Australia.

THE VICEROY OF IRELAND.

LONDON, April 14th.—Lord and Lady Wimborne made a State entry into Dublin and received the warmest welcome from all classes.

BRITISH CEREAL SUPPLIES.

LONDON, April 14th.—It is officially announced that in order to avoid interference with normal trading, the Government has decided to buy no more wheat, believing that they can rely on the corn trade supply for the country's requirements for the remainder of the cereal year.

NO IMPERIAL CONFERENCE THIS YEAR.

EXPLANATIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 14th.—

When the House of Commons re-assembled, the Right Hon. Mr. Lewis Harcourt (Secretary of State for the Colonies) intimated that there would be no Imperial Conference this year, but the Dominions had been most fully consulted with regard to the terms of peace.

Mr. Harcourt said:—If the House will permit me, I will state exactly what has happened in relation to this matter. After the war had broken out the Imperial Government assumed that it would not be convenient to any of the parties that a normal conference should meet on its due date in the month of May this year, but no communications on the matter have passed between us and the Dominions. Early in December I was made aware, privately, that the Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia favoured a meeting of the conference during, and in spite of, the war. I communicated the fact, also privately, to the Premiers of the Dominions, and they unanimously agreed with us that the holding of the conference this year, during hostilities, would be difficult, if not impossible, and in two cases at least the attendance of Ministers would be impracticable.

I then informed the Hon. Sir A. Fisher, (Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia) that in view of the practical unanimity of opinion we hoped that he would recognise its force. The Premier replied that he did not wish to press the matter. A few days ago the Hon. Sir A. Fisher was reported as saying, with reference to the Imperial Conference:—“What the British Government considers the correct thing is good enough for my Government. That is all I have to say.”

In a private letter to me he wrote:—“I cheerfully fall in with the decision not to hold an Imperial Conference this year, though I am not able to convince myself that the reasons given for the postponement are sufficient. However, we have a policy for this trouble that gets over all difficulties. When the King's business will not fit with our ideas we do not press them.” That is an admirable example of the spirit in which the Dominions deal with Imperial affairs during the war.

In all these communications I referred only to what I carefully called a “normal conference,” by which I meant a full conference, with all the paraphernalia of miscellaneous resolutions, protracted sittings, shorthand reports and the resulting bluebooks. That is the sort of conference which we thought unsuited to present conditions. But in January, when intimating its postponement to the various Dominions, I telegraphed to each Governor-General:—“Will you at the same time inform your Prime Minister that it is the intention of the Imperial Government to consult him most fully, and, if possible, personally, when the time arrives to discuss possible terms of peace?” I need hardly add that I intend to observe the spirit as well as the letter of this declaration, which, I believe, has given complete satisfaction to the Governments of the Dominions. I exceeded the ordinary limits of an answer to the question in order that the position as regards the Imperial Conference may be as plain to the public as it is to those Governments.

NEW ZEALAND'S PREMIER AND THE CRISIS.

WELLINGTON (N.Z.), April 14th.—The Premier has cabled to the Hon. Sir A. Fisher (Premier of Australia) declining the invitation to a conference of the Premiers owing to the seriousness of the Imperial crisis and the necessity of attending to the preparations for the Session.

BRITISH TREASURY BILLS.

LONDON, April 14th.—The prices at which the Treasury are prepared to issue Bills are:—Three months, £99 6s. 3d.; six months, £98 3s. 7d.; nine months, £97 3s. 6d.; which are equal to 92.31, and 93 per cent. per annum respectively.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS RESUMED.

SOME DARING MANOEUVRES.

TENDOS, April 14th.—H.M.S. *Renard* on Monday entered the Dardanelles for scouting purposes and went at full speed for ten miles up the Straits. This is probably further than any of the ships which have hitherto proceeded up the Straits. The vessel was subjected to a very heavy fire but was not hit.

H.M.S. *London* followed and drew most of the fire from the batteries on the Asiatic side of the Straits especially. The Howitzers behind Ereikou were active, but the European side was quiet. It is possible that the Turks have withdrawn part of their artillery from here in order to mass it quickly at any spot which the Allied armies may choose for landing.

A battery was bombarded by the *Triumph* on Saturday, and as apparently permanently out of action.

The weather has been rainy and murky, hindering aerial reconnaissance.

EXPERIENCES OF THE “WAYFARER.”

QUEENSTOWN, April 14th.—The explosion on the *Wayfarer* smashed the wireless installation, buckled the after-deck, and lighted a large stack of hay which burned fiercely until it was extinguished.

After a boat had been lowered to the water, the sea poured in and it capsized, two firemen being drowned.

The Captain remained alone on the ship which was fast settling, and the crew worked at the pumps till succouring ships appeared.

The towing of the vessel was a most difficult task, being performed in a gale and a heavy sea.

THE “KRON PRINZ WILHELM.”

PRISONERS COMPLAIN OF BAD TREATMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 14th.—The Captain of the *Kron Prinz Wilhelm* has requested that the vessel shall be examined and the time for repairs estimated.

The prisoners on the *Kron Prinz Wilhelm* complain bitterly of their treatment. They say that they were fed on rice and sour bread when their captors had an abundance of fresh meat. At six in the evening they were forced into a black hole without lights. They also unanimously declare that they intend to go home and fight the Germans.

THE “WILHELMINA” CASE.

LONDON, April 14th.—An agreement has been reached in the *Wilhelmina* case, Great Britain purchasing the cargo, compensating the owners and releasing the vessel.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

Paris, April 14th.—To-day's Paris *communiqué* states: There is nothing to report except that a Zepplin threw bombs on Beaulieu which, missing the flying ground, killed three civilians.

Two German aeroplanes were forced to descend elsewhere, and the aviators were captured. Another was brought down northward of Verdun, near our lines, and the aviator was wounded.

COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

Paris, April 15th.—The evening *communiqué* says: German counter-attacks at Perthes, Les Eparges, Bois d'Ailly and Bois Montmarie were all repulsed. We captured prisoners, many rifles and a gun.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENGAGEMENT IN MESOPOTAMIA.

BIG ENEMY FORCE DEFEATED.

LONDON, April 14th.—It is officially announced that 23,000 Turks, Kurds and Arabs, with 29 guns, attacked the British at Shaiba, in Mesopotamia, on Monday and Tuesday. The British assumed the offensive on Tuesday and drove the enemy northward, capturing eighteen officers and 300 men, two guns and several standards.

The British casualties on Monday were none killed, four British officers, 23 men and 65 Indians wounded.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS IN CARPATHIANS.

PETROGRAD, April 15th.—An official *communiqué* states:—

Fighting continues in the region of the Uzok Pass. Repeated enemy counter-attacks on the heights south of Volozarsk were repulsed, and a thousand prisoners were taken. The attempts of the enemy to resume the offensive in Bukovina, in the region of Czernowice, failed everywhere.

The Spring thaw is destroying the roads.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IMPORTANCE OF NEUVE CHAPELLE.

DETAILED DESPATCH BY SIR JOHN FRENCH.

HOW THE BATTLE WAS WON.

LONDON, April 14th.—Field Marshal Sir John French's despatch of the 11th inst. is now published. It says:—

The event of chief interest and importance is the victory at Neuve Chapelle. The main attack was made by the First Army under General Sir Douglas Haig, supported by a large force of heavy artillery, a division of cavalry and some reserve infantry, while the secondary and holding attacks were made along the front of the Second Army under General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien. The success attained was due to the magnificent bearing and the indomitable courage of the 4th and Indian Corps, yet I consider the able and skilful dispositions of Sir Douglas Haig contributed largely to the success of the attack. The energy and vigour with which Sir Douglas Haig handled his Command showed him to be a leader of great ability and power.

THE ACTION OF ELOI.

Another action of considerable importance was a German surprise attack on March 14th against the 27th Division, who were holding the trenches east of St. Eloi. Much artillery concentrated here under cover of the mist, and a heavy volume of fire was suddenly opened upon the trenches at five in the evening, and there were also two mine explosions. The confusion, owing to the suddenness of the attack, enabled the Germans to capture St. Eloi, but a few hours of well-directed and vigorous counter-attacks, in which the 15th Corps showed great bravery and determination, restored the situation. Field Marshal French explains that at the end of February many vital considerations induced him to believe that a vigorous offensive should be carried out at the earliest moment. The most important reasons were the general aspect of the Allied situation, particularly the marked success of the Russians in repelling the violent onslaughts of General von Hindenburg, the apparent weakness of the enemy, the British front, and the necessity of assisting the Russians to the utmost by holding as many hostile troops as possible in the western theatre.

The efforts of the French forces in Arras and Champagne were to that end, and perhaps the most weighty consideration of all was the need of fostering the offensive spirit in the British troops after the trying, and possibly enervating, experience of a severe winter in the trenches.

The losses during the three days' fighting at Neuve Chapelle were 101 officers and 2,357 men killed, 359 officers and 1,174 men wounded, and 23 officers and 4,174 men missing, but the results attained were wide and far-reaching. The enemy left several thousand dead on the battlefield, and we have positive information that upwards of 12,000 wounded were removed north-eastward and eastward by train. Thirty officers and 1,657 men were captured. All the deficiencies of British officers and men were made good within a few days of the battle.

The Field Marshal emphasises that in war of to-day, when civilised nations are armed to the teeth with deadly rifle and machine guns, heavy casualties are absolutely unavoidable, and the slightest undue exposure means a very heavy toll. The power of defence with modern weapons is the main cause of the long duration of present day battles, and mainly accounts for such a loss and waste of life. This can, however, be shortened and lessened if the attacks are supported by the most efficient and powerful force of artillery available, but an almost unlimited supply of ammunition is necessary, and the most liberal and discretionary powers for its use must be given to the Artillery Commanders. He is confident that this is the only means whereby great results can be obtained with a minimum of loss. Sir John French describes the country as drying; the brighter weather since early in March was greatly lessening the difficulties of the offensive.

He then proceeds to give details of the battle.

The object of the main attack to capture Neuve Chapelle was the establishment of our line as far forward as possible. Eastward, and just northward of the village, were a few big houses with walls, gardens and orchards, and here, aided by numerous machine-guns, the enemy had established a strong post which flanked the approaches to the village of Bois du Saut and was a serious menace to our operations.

The battle opened at 7.50 on the morning of March 10th by a powerful bombardment well-prepared, and it was most effective except on the extreme northern position, at 8.5 in the morning the 23rd and 25th Brigades assaulted the German trenches southward of Neuve Chapelle, while the Garwal Brigade assaulted the trenches southward of Neuve Chapelle. The 6th Garwal and the 25th Corps carried the entrenchments, the wire entanglements being almost entirely destroyed by our shrapnel. The 23rd, however, were held up by entanglements which were cut by the 25th Corps. The artillery were bombarded, Neuve Chapelle, the infantry advance at 3.35 was continued by the 25th and the Garwal, who pushed eastward and north-eastward respectively, and they obtained a footing in the village. The 23rd were unable to progress, and heavy losses were suffered, especially by the Middlesex and the Scottish Rifles, but the progress of the 25th burned the southern flank of the enemy's defences in front of the 23rd. This, combined with powerful artillery support, enabled the 23rd to advance, and by eleven the whole village was in our hands. The artillery had completely cut off the village and the surrounding country from any German reinforcements by a curtain of shrapnel, and prisoners subsequently reported that all attempts at reinforcing were checked. We immediately consolidated the positions won, but considerable delay occurred after the capture of Neuve Chapelle owing to the disorganisation of the infantry by the

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IMPORTANCE OF NEUVE CHAPELLE.

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The event of chief interest and importance is the victory at Neuve Chapelle. The main attack was made by the First Army under General Sir Douglas Haig, supported by a large force of heavy artillery, a division of cavalry and some reserve infantry, while the secondary and holding attacks were made along the front of the Second Army under General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien. The success attained was due to the magnificent bearing and the indomitable courage of the 4th and Indian Corps, yet I consider the able and skilful dispositions of Sir Douglas Haig contributed largely to the success of the attack. The energy and vigour with which Sir Douglas Haig handled his Command showed him to be a leader of great ability and power.

The action of Eloi.

Another action of considerable importance was a German surprise attack on March 14th against the 27th Division, who were holding the trenches east of St. Eloi. Much artillery concentrated here under cover of the mist, and a heavy volume of fire was suddenly opened upon the trenches at five in the evening, and there were also two mine explosions. The confusion, owing to the suddenness of the attack, enabled the Germans to capture St. Eloi, but a few hours of well-directed and vigorous counter-attacks, in which the 15th Corps showed great bravery and determination, restored the situation. Field Marshal French explains that at the end of February many vital considerations induced him to believe that a vigorous offensive should be carried out at the earliest moment. The most important reasons were the general aspect of the Allied situation, particularly the marked success of the Russians in repelling the violent onslaughts of General von Hindenburg, the apparent weakness of the enemy, the British front, and the necessity of assisting the Russians to the utmost by holding as many hostile troops as possible in the western theatre.

The efforts of the French forces in Arras and Champagne were to that end, and perhaps the most weighty consideration of all was the need of fostering the offensive spirit in the British troops after the trying, and possibly enervating, experience of a severe winter in the trenches.

The losses during the three days' fighting at Neuve Chapelle were 101 officers and 2,357 men killed, 359 officers and 1,174 men wounded, and 23 officers and 4,174 men missing, but the results attained were wide and far-reaching. The enemy left several thousand dead on the battlefield, and we have positive information that upwards of 12,000 wounded were removed north-eastward and eastward by train. Thirty officers and 1,657 men were captured. All the deficiencies of British officers and men were made good within a few days of the battle.

The Field Marshal emphasises that in war of to-day, when civilised nations are armed to the teeth with deadly rifle and machine guns, heavy casualties are absolutely unavoidable, and the slightest undue exposure means a very heavy toll. The power of defence with modern weapons is the main cause of the long duration of present day battles, and mainly accounts for such a loss and waste of life. This can, however, be shortened and lessened if the attacks are supported by the most efficient and powerful force of artillery available, but an almost unlimited supply of ammunition is necessary, and the most liberal and discretionary powers for its use must be given to the Artillery Commanders. He is confident that this is the only means whereby great results can be obtained with a minimum of loss. Sir John French describes the country as drying; the brighter weather since early in March was greatly lessening the difficulties of the offensive.

He then proceeds to give details of the battle.

The object of the main attack to capture Neuve Chapelle was the establishment of our line as far forward as possible. Eastward, and just northward of the village, were a few big houses with walls, gardens and orchards, and here, aided by numerous machine-guns, the enemy had established a strong post which flanked the approaches to the village of Bois du Saut and was a serious menace to our operations.

The battle opened at 7.50 on the morning of March 10th by a powerful bombardment well-prepared, and it was most effective except on the extreme northern position, at 8.5 in the morning the 23rd and 25th Brigades assaulted the German trenches southward of Neuve Chapelle, while the Garwal Brigade assaulted the trenches southward of Neuve Chapelle. The 6th Garwal and the 25th Corps carried the entrenchments, the wire entanglements being almost entirely destroyed by our shrapnel. The 23rd, however, were held up by entanglements which were cut by the 25th Corps. The artillery were bombarded, Neuve Chapelle, the infantry advance at 3.35 was continued by the 25th and the Garwal, who pushed eastward and north-eastward respectively, and they obtained a footing in the village. The 23rd were unable to progress, and heavy losses were suffered, especially by the Middlesex and the Scottish Rifles, but the progress of the 25th burned the southern flank of the enemy's defences in front of the 23rd. This, combined with powerful artillery support, enabled the 23rd to advance, and by eleven the whole village was in our hands. The artillery had completely cut off the village and the surrounding country from any German reinforcements by a curtain of shrapnel, and prisoners subsequently reported that all attempts at reinforcing were checked. We immediately consolidated the positions won, but considerable delay occurred after the capture of Neuve Chapelle owing to the disorganisation of the infantry by the

violent nature of the attack and the cutting of the telephone wires between the front and the rear. Field Marshal French explains that if the delay had not occurred, and if Sir Douglas Haig's clearly expressed order had been more carefully observed. The difficulties might have been overcome earlier if the Commander of the 4th Corps had been able to bring up the Reserve Brigades more speedily. Thus, the action for a further advance was not commenced before 3.30 in the afternoon. The 21st Brigade were able to form up and open on the left without a shot being fired at it, and made good progress, but they were subsequently held by machine-gun fire from houses and defended works opposite the right of the 2nd Brigade. Further south, the 5th Brigade, towards Piestras, were similarly held up by machine-gun fire. The 25th Brigade, on the right of the 24th, were also held up by machine-guns from the bridge of the river Des Laves. North-west of Bois Dubiez the Dehradun and Jullunder Brigades moved to the attack of Bois Dubiez, but were held up on the line of the river Des Laves by an entanglement of barbed wire and a defended bridge which was assuming considerable importance. Artillery was brought to bear on the bridge, while Sir Douglas Haig directed the 1st Corps to despatch some battalions to support an attack on the bridge. But, darkness falling, and the enemy receiving reinforcements, further progress was not attainable. The 4th and Indian Corps then proceeded to consolidate the position, and whilst these operations were proceeding the 1st Corps attacked Givonchy, but the enemy's wire entanglements were insufficiently cut and little progress was possible.

The 4th and Indian Corps renewed their attack on March 11th and it was soon seen that further advance would be impossible till artillery had dealt with various houses and defended localities. Efforts were made thus to direct artillery fire, but as the weather did not permit of aerial observation, and telephone communication was broken, it was impossible to do this with sufficient accuracy. Even when our troops stormed houses here and there it was impossible to check our artillery, and consequently the infantry had to withdraw. The same unfavourable conditions prevailed on March 12th. The 4th and Indian Corps gallantly attempted to capture strongly fortified positions, but they were unable to maintain themselves, although they succeeded in holding them for some hours. The Germans violently counter-attacked, supported by artillery, but they were easily repulsed.

As most of the objects had been attained, the offensive operations were suspended and the ground held was consolidated.

The cavalry were in readiness to follow up the infantry success. The 5th Cavalry Brigade made a considerable advance, but the situation was not so favourable as we hoped. Consequently, no further operations were feasible. Artillery of all kinds were handled with the utmost energy and skill, and rendered invaluable support.

Sir John French declares that the estimate of the battle is best expressed in his Order to Sir Douglas Haig, conveying the warmest appreciation of the skilful manner in which the orders were carried out, and his fervent appreciation of the magnificent gallantry and devoted and tenacious courage of all ranks whom Sir Douglas Haig so ably led to victory.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Field Marshal French concludes: “The Prince of Wales is the bearer of this despatch. His Royal Highness continues to make the most satisfactory progress. He was on my staff as *liaison* officer at the battle of Neuve Chapelle, and the reports of the Generals agree in commending him for his thoroughness. I myself was very favourably impressed with the quickness with which His Royal Highness has acquired knowledge of service and his deep interest in the welfare of the men, who greatly appreciate his visits. The Prince did duty for a time in the trenches with his battalion.”

Sir John French also warmly commends the untiring devotion of the Bishop of London and his able and devoted assistance.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Robertson and many other names form the subject of a separate report.

POINTS IN THE DESPATCH.

Among the minor actions reported in Sir John French's despatch may be cited the engagement on February 6th, in south Labasse, on the ground known as the Brickstacks, which was a source of considerable annoyance to our men. A severe bombardment at two in the afternoon was followed by a brisk attack by the 3rd, Coldstreams and the Irish Guards, supported by fire from flanking positions which were seized overnight by the same regiments. The attack succeeded, and we carried our line to 40 yards east of The Brickstacks. The casualties suffered by the 5th Corps in February were heavier than at any other parts of the line. The positions they occupied were very vulnerable. The ground was very marshy and the trenches difficult to construct and maintain. The 27th and 28th Divisions had had no previous experience of European warfare, and many of the units had just returned from service in tropical climates. Consequently, they suffered most severely from the hardships of a rigorous winter campaign. Chiefly owing to these causes, the 5th Corps was constantly engaged in counter-attacks to recapture the ground previously lost. Nevertheless, the troops behaved with the utmost gallantry and devotion, and surmounted all the difficulties.

During February, the enemy made several attempts to break through the line, but were invariably repulsed; particularly a vigorous attempt was made on February 17th and was brilliantly repulsed by Indian troops. On February 25th Canadian troops of Prince's Patricia regiment scored a success near St. Eloi and captured a trench.

Field Marshal French acknowledges the valuable services of this distinguished corps, so ably organised, trained and commanded by Colonel Farquhar, whose death while superintending trench works was a great loss.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By arrangement with General Foch, the British Cavalry Corps relieved the 9th French Corps in a portion of the French trenches for one month. In deference to a strong desire of the Commander of the Indian Cavalry Corps arrangements were made whereby the various units of the Indian Cavalry took turns in the trenches and gained valuable experience in trench warfare. Drafts for the Indian contingents have much improved lately, and are now quite satisfactory.

The action at St. Eloi on March 14th centred round a large mound southeast of the village. The Germans directed their heaviest bombardment on our trenches, and exploded a mine under the mound, simultaneously launching a strong infantry attack. Our artillery and infantry inflicted loss on the enemy during the advance, but they nevertheless penetrated our first line of trenches at several points. The garrisons of other works, which successfully resisted assault, were exposed to an enfilading fire and compelled to retire. Counter attacks by the 2nd Brigade, supported by the 50th, carried out under difficult conditions, resulted in the capture of all lost ground of material importance.

The following units received special commendation for gallant behaviour in this fighting:—The 2nd Irish Fusiliers, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Leinsters, 4th Rifles, and Princess Patricia's Regt. Field Marshal French pays a tribute to the invincible courage and remarkable resource of the patrols, who were led with consummate skill and daring. They established moral superiority over the enemy, and collected valuable information.

The Flying Corps continues to render services of the greatest value. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, continuous and close reconnaissance of the enemy's front have been made, and certain new and important forms of aerial activity, which it is not desirable to specify, have been initiated and pushed forward with vigour and success. The aircraft of the enemy have not shown great activity, but whenever and wherever they were met and attacked they were usually forced down or compelled to seek the refuge of their own lines.

The general health of the army is excellent, and enteric has decreased. The foot trouble which was so threatening in December and January has not recurred on any appreciable scale.

These results are due to the skill, energy and work of the Army Medical Corps, under Surgeon-General O'Donnell, also to the precautions of the various commanders supervising the establishment and efficient maintenance of bathing places, washhouses and the ingenious means employed to maintain cleanliness. Referring to the Territorial troops, the Field Marshal says they acquitted themselves with the utmost credit in some of the most critical moments of the fighting in March. He was much impressed by their valour.

The increased strength of the Force and sources, had thrown a bigger strain on the lines of communication which, nevertheless, worked with smoothness and regularity.

The Field Marshal affirms that he can well understand how deeply the casualties are felt by the nation, but they are being endured upon at least an equal scale by all the combatants.

33,000 WOMEN FOR WAR SERVICE.

LONDON, April 14th.—It is officially announced that up to March 31st, 33,000 women had been registered for war service.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS.

LONDON, April 14th.—In the House of Commons, Mr. H. J. Tennant (Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the War Office), said that since the beginning of the war there had been 1,540 promotions from the ranks, and all were satisfactory.

NEW GERMAN MINISTER TO CHINA.

BERLIN, April 14th.—The *Volkszeitung* announces that Rear Admiral Hintze has been appointed Minister to China.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE PEKING NEGOTIATIONS.

PEKING, April 14th.—At Tuesday's conference the Chinese representatives resisted the Japanese demands for a railway connecting Wu-fan from Nanchang to Hangchow and also from Hangchow to Hangchow and also for a railway between Nanchang and Chaochowfu.

They refused to agree to purchase munitions from Japan.

PROTEST AGAINST GAMBLING IN KWONGTUNG.

The Kwangtung Officials in Peking have petitioned against gambling being again permitted in Kwangtung.

(FROM MANILA PAPERS.)

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.—Word has been received from Vera Cruz that General Obregon has seriously defeated General Villa in a pitched battle in which 1,000 men were killed.

EX-PRESIDENT HUERTA GOES TO NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, April 6th.—Ex-President Huerta of Mexico has arrived in New York on some mission. He reached there last Saturday, but the purpose of his visit is unknown. Great mystery surrounds him and his purpose.



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"SQUARE BOTTLE"
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can be really happy if any of its members are ill. Sound health in a family is a boon which is not often secured, and which, once secured, is practically impossible to lose. Much illness is positively unnecessary, and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety is also occasioned by neglect, and the utmost importance that is to be attached to the health of the family is to be maintained. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine, safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

Should Be Without
them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in time, they remove most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, dyspepsia and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by

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PILLS.**

There is yet another point that you should mark on the label of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in aiding the liver, stomach, bowels, etc., have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

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Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.
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Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

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THERAPION NO. 2
CURES BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, INJURIES, ETC.
THERAPION NO. 3
CURES BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, INJURIES, ETC.
THERAPION NO. 4
CURES BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, INJURIES, ETC.
THERAPION NO. 5
CURES BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, INJURIES, ETC.

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FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG.

(As fixed by Provisional Rates
March 18th, 1915.)

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

1. Flour—	
(a.) First Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	0.60
(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	0.50
(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	0.40
2. Tinned Milk—	
(a.) Sterilized Condensed Milk, per lb. tin	0.85
(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per lb. tin	0.75
(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin (1 lb.)	0.35
(d.) Eagle Brand, per lb. tin	0.35
(e.) Skimmed Milk, per lb. tin	0.20
3. Sugar—	
Cube (in 5 lb. tin), per tin	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	0.14
Granulated, per lb.	0.14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	0.12
Soft, No. 2 quality, per lb.	0.10
4. Frozen Meat—	

The Dairy Farm prices of frozen food and other stores as printed in the Dairy Farm price list, dated the 8th day of February, 1915, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Food Committee, are the maximum retail prices of the articles enumerated in the said list. [Approved copies can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce—

Bacon—	
Ham, per lb.	1.10
Shoulder, per lb.	1.00
Back, per lb.	0.90
Leg, per lb.	0.80
Butter—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Eggs—	
First Quality, per dozen	1.00
Second Quality, per dozen	0.90
Third Quality, per dozen	0.80
Chicken—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30
Duck—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30
Goose—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30
Pigeon—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30
Quail—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30
Pheasant—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30
Partridge—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30
Snipe—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30
Woodcock—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30
Trout—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30
Salmon—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30
Shrimp—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30
Crab—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30
Scallop—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30
Clam—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30
Mussel—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30
Oyster—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30
Scallop—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30
Clam—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30
Mussel—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30
Oyster—	
First Quality, per lb.	0.40
Second Quality, per lb.	0.35
Third Quality, per lb.	0.30

WAR NEWS.

GETTING BUSTY.

GERMANY'S IDLE NAVY.

A recent telegram from Kiel to Basle stated that the German Dreadnoughts were being overhauled and re-manned. Owing to their long rest, the boilers were showing signs of rust. The ships will undergo sea trials and gun trials for a week. Since the outbreak of the war the crews have been distributed, and many have been killed or wounded in the land fighting. The biggest guns have been sent to Belgium, to meet the British naval attack. It is freely stated that the Kaiser intends to order a fair fight in the North Sea.

THE BRITISH OBJECTIVE.

The military correspondent of *Truth* expresses the opinion that Sir John French intends fighting his way through to Lille. General Fulkerson, with an army corps, is now at Ypres, within six miles of the centre of Lille. If this movement continues, the river banks may be expected, in which the Germans will be fighting at a strategic disadvantage, for if they are defeated they will lose their line of retreat along the River Lys.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN PERSIA.

The Press Bureau reports that documentary evidence has reached the Government proving that German Consular officials intruded to facilitate the Turkish invasion of Persia. Wassmuss, the Consul at Shiraz, who was recently in possession of thousands of violent inflammatory pamphlets in English, Urdu, Hindustani, Punjabi, and Sikh, calling on the Indian army to kill its officers. Correspondence between the German Legation and the Consul at Bushire, at the head of the Persian Gulf, shows that a large consignment of ammunition and arms reached Bushire secretly, and was distributed through the country by Swedish officers of the gendarmerie, for the Persian Sheikh, Raisoli, who was desirous of attacking Bushire. The Legation promised to combine Raisoli's attack with a German movement, already secretly arranged, and which was designed to win over all Persia.

RIOTS AT STAMBOUL.

In a message from Constantinople (Roumania) received a month ago Mr. W. H. Donohue, the London *Daily Chronicle* war correspondent, states: "There has been frequent rioting at Stambul. The shops at Galata and Pera (suburbs of Constantinople) have been closed and the owners have fled. Soldiers are guarding Pera against looting. The coal supply is barely adequate for Turkey's naval needs. The wealthy residents are taking refuge at Therapia, on the Bosphorus, and at Scutari. The *Geben* is lying stripped and disabled at Gullismed, and it is impossible to tow her to the dockyard at Golden Horn, owing to her draught. The German commander declares that he will blow her up if the Dardanelles are forced by the Allies. Two Turkish regiments, commanded by German officers, mutinied, and the leaders were executed, while the rank and file of the mutineers were imprisoned at Scutari. Truly, the seeds of the anti-German revolution are fructifying."

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 16th at 11.05 a.m.—The depression has passed into the Pacific and the anti-cyclone has advanced eastward to the neighbourhood of Tokyo. Pressure has increased quickly over Japan and given way in varying degree over the remainder of the area.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

DISTRICT FORECAST.

• Hongkong & Neighbourhood
Formosa Channel ... [The same as]
South coast of China between [The same as]
Hongkong and Lamooka. [The same as]
South coast of China between [The same as]
Hongkong and Hainan. [The same as]
• E. and S.E. winds, moderate; fair to cloudy.

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CHINESE ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

A BOOK BY SIR ALEXANDER HOSIE.

The latest *Bulletin* of the Imperial Institute contains a review of a work by Sir Alexander Hosie, M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S., entitled "On the Trail of the Opium Poppy." The work, which is in two volumes, each of about 300 pages, is published by George Philip & Son, of London and Liverpool, at 25/- net. The reviewer describes the work as:—
A straightforward and minutely detailed narrative of journeys made during 1910 and 1911 by the author (the well-known late British Consul-General at Tientsin) in the chief opium-producing provinces of China. The prime purpose of Sir A. Hosie's mission was to investigate the extent of poppy-cultivation in those north-western and western provinces, which had hitherto been the chief centres of its production. By an Imperial decree of September 20th, 1906, the restriction of the cultivation of the poppy throughout China was ordered, and the term of ten years fixed for the complete prohibition of its use. The results of Sir A. Hosie's investigation as to how far in three and a half years the Chinese authorities had actually put their repressive work into force was made public in Parliamentary papers, though they are briefly summarised again in the present volume. The principal object of this book, however, is to point out the physical characteristics and economic conditions of those provinces—Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Szechuan, Yunnan, and Kweichow—through which the author travelled.

under Chinese official auspices, in a litter resembling a large sedan chair, but carried by mules instead of men, and consistently, we gather, uncomfortable. Sir A. Hosie is an extremely careful observer. Nothing in his tedious transit seems to have escaped his curious eye, which neither heat nor cold nor make-shift accommodation at villainous inns with its attendant insect miseries could dim. He sees a lump of coal at one place in a yard, and promptly finds out whence the local supply is obtained and exactly what it costs; at another place he notes the small factories turning the bamboo forests into paper. His observation is, where necessary, backed up by a draft on his comprehensive knowledge of Chinese economic products generally. A meeting with a crop of the fibre-yielding plant *Abutilon Avicennae* in full bloom draws from him a most informing little dissertation on Chinese fibre-plant generally; the sight of a Catalpa tree reminds him of the use made of its wood by the Chinese in furniture. If at first—as in truth rarely happens—he is puzzled, the mystery does not long remain one. For a time he could not understand why each house in a certain hamlet had usually a patch of *Boehmeria nivea*, or China grass, attached to it. But the next hamlet, a little farther on supplied the answer. "All its houses had on sale straw sandals, which are usually worn by wayfarers, and the fibre of China grass is used as cord for weaving and binding the straw together."

Amongst crops special attention was paid by Sir A. Hosie to the Chinese variety of lucerne (*Medicago sativa*), which he considers might be introduced with great advantage into Great Britain and the Dominions, inasmuch as it grows well up to an altitude of 4,000 ft.—fears neither drought nor deluge, and once sown needs to require no further attention. It yields at least three crops a year, is eagerly devoured by cattle, and is reported to have excellent fattening qualities. The author procured a quantity of the seed of this lucerne, which was distributed by the Board of Agriculture in Great Britain, Canada, and South Africa. The results have been satisfactory, especially in South Africa, whence a requisition for half a ton of seed was sent to China in 1912.

On the *Trail of the Opium Poppy*, which is fortunately well indexed, is, briefly, nothing less than a considerable contribution towards an encyclopaedia of Chinese economic products. Its modest title covers a wealth of observation, of industry, and of knowledge.

SHIPPING FREIGHTS.

FEWER VESSELS AT COLOMBO THAN LAST YEAR.

A comparison of the shipping at the port of Colombo for the first quarter of this year with the corresponding periods of the past two years is a clear index to the freightage difficulty which this island is now experiencing, says the *Times of Ceylon* of March 27. The table published below shows the number of vessels which entered the port during January, February, and March of this year as well as of the corresponding months of the past two years. The figures for this month are up to yesterday morning. The comparison, it must be noted, is not a very fair one, for included in the figures for the three months of this year are a number of vessels which did not carry freight. Vessels of this description have been included in the figures of previous years, too, but in the past they have not been so numerous as since war broke out. Taking the figures as a whole they represent only a small portion of freight-carriers.

LOSS OF ENEMY SHIPPING.

The causes which have led up to this shortage have on various occasions been referred to. The stragulation of German shipping has been responsible for the loss of an average of about 25 vessels a month—working on the figures for the first six months of 1913, in which period the number of German vessels which called here was 149, the largest among foreign nations. The loss of about 15 vessels a month. The Austrian entrance tonnage figures for the first half of 1913 were 93 vessels, the second largest among foreign nations. The shipping of England's Allies has necessarily been somewhat curtailed, and British vessels have had other calls upon them.

As mentioned by Mr. Eric Chapman, manager of the Madura Company, the shortage of freightage was mainly due to the Imperial Government commandeering so many vessels, while the following facts had also to be taken into consideration: the sinking of a certain amount of tonnage, the stragulation of the enemy's shipping, the large quantity of wheat in the Argentine which was waiting to be shipped to home ports, and finally, the general large demand for freightage existing all over the world.

	1913.	1914.	1915.
January	253	278	191
February	269	238	185
March	301	288	160*
	823	804	537

*Up to 26th morning.

WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD.

MEDIEVAL ARMOUR ON A MODERN BATTLEFIELD.

"When it comes to real dare-devil bravery, our friends the French are second to none," declared Mr. William Blackford, lately a peaceful citizen of London, now a modest hero, convalescing in Paris from a couple of scratches, "as he styles two or three wounds that nearly cost him the loss of a limb. To an *Evening Standard* correspondent he said:—
"I happened to be with the French—just got mixed up with them after having lost my own company—in a trench that was about 300 yards distant from a German trench. Behind German trenches there was a town. I could not tell you the name, as I never knew it. In that town there was a museum, and in that museum there were two complete suits of armour such as the knights used to wear in the days when they did not dream of a '90' gun."

"From what I understood, these armoured clothes belonged to two great local celebrities who fought against the 'Boches' a few hundred years ago; but the Germans respect no living or dead man, and they hit upon a clever trick. One night they brought out the two suits of armour and placed them about 75 yards from their trench. They rigged up the figures in a way that it looked from a distance as if these were two German officers giving orders to their men. When the dawn arrived, the French sentries opened fire upon the two figures, and then, every man in our trench took a pop at them, including yours truly."

"ALLONS! ALLONS!"

"It was some time before the Frenchmen discovered the joke, and then they just turned pale with anger. 'Allons! Allons!' they began to shout, but the Germans had their machine-guns well trained on the space between the trenches, and the angriest man had to be seen. The whole day long, these two steel-plated dummies caused the French, until some of them just cried with helpless fury, and the Germans roared with laughter. It was maddening, I tell you. But then night came, and two of the Frenchmen concocted a scheme and started out of the trench. Of course, they asked their lives, but it was worth it. Can't let the Germans have the best of a joke."

"To make a long story short, it took the two dare-devils the better part of the night to reach the smith-made clothes. Our hearts beat like triple hammers, and not one of us closed his eyes."

"Morning dawned, and then we saw the steel-clad figures move towards the German trenches, and they were firing as fast as they could, for the two Frenchmen had taken their rifles with them. The Germans were stunned at first, then they began to shoot, but rifle B.P.s were no more harmful to the armour than peas would be."

"Well, the Germans became so engrossed in the performance that they forgot to watch us, and we just naturally followed the lead of the two knights and started an attack that cleaned out the German trench."

"In the midst of our advance we saw one of the knights tumble down. We ran up to him, thinking he was hit, but his string of language this cheerleader, as they call them in France, he out was not of a kind that a wounded man would be likely to use. You see, he was swearing at the contraption, which was so made that if the one wearing it stumbled down he could never rise without being lifted up. 'I'll bet tickets for the next Drury-lane pantomime that the gentleman for whom the clothes were made never saw such a hot action as took place in the German trench.'"

"

GREAT SPEECH BY MR. MARCOURT.

NO SACRIFICE TOO GREAT.

THE RESPONSE OF THE ANTIPODES.

During the transport of the Australian troops, Turkey, as the final consummation of generations of folly, embroiled herself—or was embroiled by others—in this almost world-wide war. It therefore seemed desirable to intercept the Australians and New Zealanders—ever ready for service where most required—in Egypt. There they are now available for the defence, if necessary, of our Suez Canal, and at the same time to complete their training in the best of climates, under the shadow of the Pyramids and the smile of the Sphinx, and ready at the word of command to take their place, by the most direct route, at the European front in the vital theatre of the war. A Ceylon contingent is also in Egypt and a Fiji force is now on its way home. But besides these generous contingents, other Imperial services have been rendered by Australian and New Zealand forces. New Zealand has occupied

NONY AND MEN.
The Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements has voted \$10,000, and contributions of more than \$10,000 have been made by private persons, while \$10,000 has been sent to the National Relief Fund from residents in the Federated Malay States. The Government has also provided free passages to England for considerably over 100 men who desired to enlist in the new army. The West Indies have shown equal liberality with every other part of the empire. The Windward Islands have sent \$400,000 worth of cocoa and \$2,000 worth of

A UNITED EMPIRE

To every race—of whatever colour—under
the British flag, we can proudly say :—
“Your loyalty is ample vindication
Of all we claim to be,
The builders of a State wherein each nation
Though subject still to British rule

STEAMERS.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE
Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914. [133]

CHINESE OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

TC-DAY

PRICE 85.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE

Hongkong, 28th February, 1915.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

CHIVVEN, Chinese str., 1,177, Ross, 15th April—Shanghai 10th April, General—Chinese.

DADIN MARU, Japanese str., 790, K. Murakami, 15th April—Swatow 14th April—General—Osaka, Shosen Kai-Sha.

EMPIRE, British str., 2,841, Pilcher, 16th April—Mojito 9th April, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

HUTCHOW, British str., 1,222, Shane, 15th April—Tientsin 4th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

ITOMA, British str., 3,402, R. S. B. Butler, 15th April—Mojito and Japan 9th April, General—David Sassoon & Company.

KJELD, Norwegian str., 910, Holleso, 15th April—Shanghai—19th April, General—Chinese.

KANCHOW, British str., 1,222, J. Gibbs, 15th April—Shanghai 11th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

YONO MARU, Japanese str., 1,350, F. Hashimoto, 14th April—Bangkok 5th April, Rika—Chinese.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
15th April.

KWANGLOO, Chinese str., for Shanghai, LANCOW, British str., from Canton.

SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., from Canton.

DEPARTURES

15th April.

CHUPHONG, British str., for Canton.

HANOI, French str., for Hoihow.

HITACHI MARU, Japanese str., for Japan.

LOKANG, British str., for Haiphong.

PHUENHONG, British str., for Saigon.

SHIPPING REPORTS

The British str. *Hutchow* reports: Light winds and fog.

The British str. *Empire* reports: Moderate to strong wind and fog to Lamock Island, thence light southerly winds, fine and clear to arrival.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVED.

Per *Hutchow*, from Tientsin, for Hongkong, Capt. and Mrs. Powell and Master Walter.

Per *Dadon Maru*, from Swatow, for Hongkong, Mr. B. Henry, Mr. C. Thomson, and Rev. Fr. Amy.

DEPARTED

Per *Yokohama Maru*, from Hongkong, for Seattle, etc., Mr. and Mrs. V. Thomas, Mrs. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mountain, Capt. and Mrs. Emmarvel and two children, Mr. R. E. Whitney, Mr. Barrington, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. King.

VESSELS EXPECTED

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. str. *Eastern* left Sydney for this port on the 29th March, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 18th April.

The A.O. Line str. *Taiwan* left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippine ports on 10th April, and may be expected to arrive on or about 22nd inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS

The Ben Line str. *Benavon* from Hull, Middlesbrough, and London, left Singapore for this port on 13th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 19th inst.

The str. *Santha* from Calcutta, left Singapore on 13th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 20th inst., daylight.

The Ben Line str. *Benrippers* from Middlesbrough and London, left Singapore for this port on 11th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 20th inst.

The Barber Line str. *Bolton Castle* for Hongkong via Panama Canal left New York on the 28th January and is therefore due.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Lakang, from Singapore, is due in Hongkong 16th April.

Kumang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 18th April.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Monmouthshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 17th April.

Carnarvonshire, from Japan, is due in Hongkong 20th April.

Merionethshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 26th May.

CHILDREN OF FAR OATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE.

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 424 Pages, and includes a Sketch Map of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HARR, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, make "CHILDREN OF FAR OATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home.

PRICE \$3.50.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

[SECTIONS]

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

ORIGIN	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	RETURN	CAPTAIN	FOR FURTHER INFO TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON	CARNARVONSHIRE	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. G. Smith, R.N.R.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst.
LONDON VIA DUAL PORTS OF CALL	MAITA	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
LONDON & SINGAPORE VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, & MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NORSE	Brit. str.	1 m.	Yamawaki	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YASAKA MARU	Jan. str.	1 m.	Jan. str.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ERNEST SIMONS	Brit. str.	1 m.	Brit. str.	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 1st May, at 1 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KALONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Brit. str.	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 10th May.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jan. str.	1 m.	T. Hamada	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SADO MARU	Jan. str.	1 m.	K. Asakawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	INDREDEO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Brit. str.	SHREWAN, TOMES & Co., Ltd.	About 25th inst.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BOLTON CASTLE	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Wallace	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About End of April.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	INVERIC	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. G. Stevens	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 27th inst., at 10 30 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NIPPON MARU	Jan. str.	1 m.	Emery Rice	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 4th May, at 1 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MONGOLIA	Am. str.	1 m.	Flumer	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 11th May, at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINTO MARU	Jan. str.	1 m.	J. Hill	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 18th May, at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PHESIA	Am. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 1st May.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MONTAGN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Yagi	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 11th May.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SEITO MARU	Jan. str.	1 m.	Brit. str.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SEIKO MARU	Jan. str.	1 m.	Brit. str.	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Brit. str.	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 20th inst., at D'light.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KANCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. J. Todd	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NEBA	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Sato	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., at D'light.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHOWANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	V. Liddell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst., at D'light.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. H. Laver	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 19th inst.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	FUSHIMI MARU	Jan. str.	1 m.	S. Pinderson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst., at D'light.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	LOCOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. F. Richard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KUHSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Triava	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YINGKOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. R. Davies	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst., at D'light.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAWACHI MARU	Jan. str.	1 m.	E. S. Jones	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NAGATA	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. T. Jeffery	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 3rd May.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KANAGAWA MARU	Jan. str.	1 m.	Nakamura	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 1st June.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TYOONAS	Dutch str.	1 m.	W. H. Sweny, R.N.R.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SOBU MARU	Jan. str.	1 m.	Higo	JATA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	To-day, at 10 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	DAIZIN MARU	Jan. str.	1 m.	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HUPH	Brit. str.	1 m.	K. Murakami	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAIFAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. P. Cole	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAIFAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	On 18th inst., at 10 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAIFAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. H. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	On 21st inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAIFAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. H. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	On 23rd inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAIFAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAIFAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Flayson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAIFAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. G. G. Leach	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAIFAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Tokushige	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAIFAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. R. Davies	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Quick despatch.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAIFAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	K. Murakami	JATA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	On 26th inst., at 7 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAIFAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	K. Murakami	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAIFAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	B. Butler	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAIFAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Kawachi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAIFAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 15th June.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAIFAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. H. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 9 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAIFAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Imatsumi	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAIFAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Robertson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.

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• SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CHOYSANG"	Tuesday, 20th Apr., D'light.
• TIENTSIN VIA WEIHAIWEI	"CHEONGSHING"	Tuesday, 20th Apr., D'light.
• YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 20th Apr., D'light.
• SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Thursday, 22nd Apr., D'light.
• SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"KUMSANG"	Thursday, 22nd Apr., D'light.
• MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 24th Apr., 3 P.M.

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LONDON	"CARNARVONSHIRE"	On 20th April.
LONDON	"MONMOUTHSHIRE"	On 5th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1915. AGENTS

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AFRICA, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MALTA." Captain C. G. Smith, R.N.R., carrying H.M. Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY on FRIDAY, the 23rd April, 1915, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MORRA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Hongkong and transhipped to the s.s. "CALEDONIA," due in London on the 3rd June, 1915.

Passes will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1915.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "INDRADEO," On or about 25th April.

For Freight or information apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1915. 1478

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE," about End of April.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1915. 1336

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND SUEZ.

THE Steamship

"INVERIC," 4,789 tons, Capt. A. Wallace, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, 14th May.

For Freight, etc., apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1915. 1483

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers

"MALTA." Arrived Hongkong on 9th April, 1915.

From BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their disposal in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, A.C. s.s. "Maloja" and "Aratia."

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DODGINS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1915. 1

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INVERIC," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., from whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st April will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 28th April, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st April, at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1915. 1495

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MODERN HIGH POWERED

AUCTION.

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY**, the 19th day of April, 1915, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Star Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Reg. No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Square feet	Annual Rent	Dist. Price.
1	215	Opposite Mount Le Sueur Street	As per plan	1,500 (about)	95	1,500	

Hongkong, 15th April, 1915.

[487]

INTIMATIONS

G. R.
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the **PROVOST MARSHAL**, Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the **PROVOST MARSHAL** at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Hongkong, 28th January, 1915. [207]

G. R.
NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the **PROVOST MARSHAL** for Passes are requested to return to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in respect of all SEASON TICKETS available for Three Months issued on and after 1st May next, the respective Prices will be as follows:

Gentlemen	\$38.00
Ladies	\$18.00
Children	\$12.00

and that the Price of Servants' Punch Tickets available for 20 Rides will be \$1.20. Season Tickets expiring in April can be extended to April 30th, on same terms *pro rata* as now in force, but no three-monthly Season Tickets and no Annual Tickets will be issued in April.

Notice is further given that on and after 1st May next, daily return Tickets and Annual Tickets will be abolished.

By Order of the Directors,

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [484]

FROM MONDAY, THE 12TH INST.

LADIES'

Up-to-date Ready-Made

BLOUSES
CLEARANCE SALE
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

AT

KOMOR & KOMOR.

Des Vaux Road.

Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, 10th April, 1915. [410]

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND
BEAUTIFUL VIEW.
EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME
COMFORT.
MODERATE TERMS.

[318]

FOR SALE.

All kinds of

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS,
ALBUMS,
and other

PHILATELIC GOODS.

at Prices to suit any Buyers.

GRACE & CO.

[Caine Road, No. 11A.]

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [485]

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A CHINESE.

A DRAMATIC DEVELOPMENT.

HEARING AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday, Wong Kam Ying, manager of the Wing On Coal Company, was charged for that on the 6th April he attempted to incite and induce Staff-Sergeant Hawkins, Chief Clerk at the Army Service Corps in Hongkong, to commit an offence to wit: To conspire and collude with him to defraud the Government of a certain quantity of coal to be supplied to the Government; to deviate from his duty as Chief Clerk and misconduct himself in such a manner as to enable the defendant to defraud the Government of a certain quantity of coal by offering Sergeant-Hawkins \$100 per month and by thrusting into the pocket of Sergeant-Hawkins \$100 in notes.

The Crown Solicitor prosecuted, and Mr. E. J. Grist (Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) defended.

Mr. Grist said he had a preliminary point to make, namely, that the charge so far as he could ascertain was not a criminal offence in any shape or form. It clearly did not come under the Bribery Ordinance here.

His worship—It is laid under Common Law of inciting to commit a crime.

Mr. Grist—Yes, but it appears that this is really an attempt to bribe, and is punishable at Home under the Act which was passed in 1906 for the prevention of corruption. He contended that it was not covered by any Ordinance at present in force in Hongkong.

His worship—I think Mr. Hodgson will admit that it is not covered by any Statute.

The Crown Solicitor agreed.

His worship—The question is whether it comes under the heading of incitement. That is the whole point. I think I must hear the Crown, and in view of the amount involved (\$100), and that if the charge was a bribery charge the Magistrate's jurisdiction is only in sums not exceeding \$50, I think it would be very desirable for me to commit the case to the Criminal Sessions.

The Crown Solicitor briefly explained the facts of the case for the prosecution. He said that the defendant was under a contract to supply coal to the Army Service Corps, and the contract started about the 1st April. The first consignment of coal was apparently not in accordance with the contract. It was short, and filled up with what was known as unscreened coal, which should not have been there, the contract specifically laying down that the coal must be screened coal. A complaint was made, and the next consignment was all right. The defendant apparently thought he could not make enough money out of it, and approached the Staff-Sergeant, who looked after these matters, and endeavoured to induce him to pass unscreened coal by offering him \$100 a month and actually thrusting into his pocket an envelope containing \$100 in notes. Sergeant-Hawkins very properly told the man that he could not listen to such a thing, and that he must report the matter to his superior officer. The Sergeant went to his officer, and the present charge was brought as a consequence. It did not matter in law of course whether the Sergeant accepted the bribe or not.

Staff-Sergeant Hawkins, in the witness-box, stated that he saw the defendant in connection with the contract, which commenced on the 1st April, but he had nothing to do with the placing of the contract. He inspected the first consignment of coal, and finding it not satisfactory, he took a sample to the Transport Office and showed it to Captain Lammert. In consequence of this, the contractor's attention was called to the breach of the contract. The second consignment came on the 4th April, and that was good screened coal. The third consignment was due on the 7th April—Defendant came to see witness on the 6th inst., at about 10.15 a.m. They had a conversation, during which defendant said that he could not supply screened coal at the contract price without a great loss and he then offered witness \$100 a month to pass in unscreened coal. At the moment witness was called away, and he told the defendant that he would have to report the matter to his officer. Defendant thereupon exclaimed, "Oh, no, you will be merciful." Witness attended to the business for which he was called, and on returning he followed the defendant, at the latter's request, to a matchbox, a part of which was lent to the contractor for the storage of fuel. Defendant renewed

his offer of \$100 per month on the conditions specified, and attempted to thrust an envelope into witness' pocket. Defendant said nothing, and witness asked him what it contained. He answered "Money." Witness took the envelope from him, and requested the defendant to accompany him to Captain Lammert, but he refused. Witness did not examine the contents of the envelope, but handed it intact to Captain Lammert. Ten \$10 notes were found inside.

The Crown Solicitor produced a letter written by Mr. Grist to Captain Milner-Jones in reply to a communication from the latter threatening to cancel the contract, and asked the Sergeant if he had seen it. The latter replied that he had not.

The Crown Solicitor—Do you know if the contract has been cancelled?—Yes, it was cancelled.

It is alleged by the defendant that since the 30th March you had pressed him for a loan of \$200, and that he declined to make it—There is not the slightest truth in it.

Is it true that he advanced you \$100 as a loan?—No truth whatever.

Is it true that you promised to repay him in a week's time?—It is not true.

Have you ever borrowed money from the contractor, or from any contractor?—Never.

I am afraid that I must ask you these questions, Sergeant. Were you in fact at that time in need of money?—Witness (smilingly): No, I did not need money.

In cross-examination by Mr. Grist, the witness said he first became acquainted with the defendant a few days before the commencement of the contract. Defendant came to see him at the Transport Office and asked permission to use the matchbox at the A.S.C. pierhead. Two-thirds of the matchbox were allotted to the defendant and defendant came several times about certain alterations that had to be effected. He had never been to the defendant's shop, and he had never personally ordered coal. There were five deliveries altogether. In the case of three there were written orders, signed by witness, and in the other cases the orders were given verbally through the No. 1 coxswain. It was not a fact that the second order was given personally by witness in the defendant's office.

Mr. Grist—Did you agree on the 4th to lend the defendant some male carts for the conveyance of firewood?—Yes, but I cannot say the exact date.

Mr. Grist—And I put it to you that defendant then agreed to lend you \$100?—He did not, and I asked for no loan.

The Crown Solicitor—Has your worship got down the 4th? It is a little important. My point is that it was before the 6th.

Mr. Grist then produced a document (an L.O.U. for \$100) purported to be signed by the Sergeant, and asked if the signature appended to it was his.

The Witness—No, that is not my signature, and I have never seen it before.

Answering Mr. Hodgson, witness said if he allowed unscreened coal to pass it would go through without anybody else knowing about it.

The hearing was adjourned for the calling of further evidence, including that of Captain Lammert, for the prosecution.

THE "PAKLAT" CONDEMNED.

THE "PHILANTHROPIC MISSION" ARGUMENT.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by the Chief Justice, sitting in Prize, in the case in which the Crown applied for the condemnation of the German steamer *Paklat*, which was captured in August last by a British man-in-war while on her way from Tsingtau to Tientsin.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) was for the Crown, and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton) was for the owners of the *Paklat*.

In giving judgment his lordship said:—The ship was taken and seized as prize by H.M.S. *Yarmouth* on the 21st August last off the Shalientau Island, and was brought to the port of Hongkong. It is now asked that she be condemned as prize. The defence set up on the affidavits of the master of the vessel alleged that she was requisitioned by the Government at Tsingtau on the outbreak of war to carry women and children to Tientsin, as the train service was overcrowded; and the intention was to intern the ship at Tientsin until the end of the war, the ship to be used in the meantime to house such women and children as had insufficient means to live on land. The ship, it is also alleged, was specially fitted for this purpose. The Captain also states that he had express instructions from the Tsingtau Government to fly the German flag and the Parliamentary

flag (white truce flag) at the foremast, and to carry all lights at night. It is also alleged that the ship was available for any women or children of any nationality, other than Chinese, who may wish to avail themselves of its use, and that no passage money was demanded or paid by the passengers in question. Under these circumstances, it is contended that she was on "philanthropic mission" within the meaning of Article IV. of the Hague Convention No. 11, 1907, and is exempt from capture.

At the outset of the proceedings I expressed the strongest doubt as to whether it could be so regarded, and the Crown has since fortified me with an extract under the hand and seal of the Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the official report of the Committee of the "Deuxième Conférence Internationale de la Paix à La Haye, 1907, (Actes et Documents)," which I think leaves no reasonable doubt as to the construction to be placed on the Article in question. It reads (*inter alia*): "It is obvious that such a favour can only be granted under the condition that there is no intermeddling (*immiscion*) in the war operations: In order to avoid all difficulties, the Power whose ship in question bears the colours must refrain from involving her in any war service. The favour granted to the said ship extends upon her a sort of neutralization which must last until the end of (all) hostilities, and which must prevent her from having her destination altered."

Now as to the construction which has to be placed on the foregoing language, I entirely agree with the Attorney-General's reasoning, and I will adopt the words which he used in argument. The word "neutralization" here means that the ship is placed entirely outside the pale of war-like operations, and must, in consequence, keep herself entirely apart from any service in connection with the war, or that may have any effect on the war.

It was contended on behalf of the owners that the intention to intern refugees at Tientsin was a philanthropic mission, and the recent decision of Mr. Justice Gompertz in the *Havamel* case (a neutral vessel) was relied upon; that the carrying of refugees was not intermeddling with war-like operations, and so was not a breach of neutrality law. I think there is no real analogy between the reasoning adopted in that case and the present. There is a fundamental difference, as the Attorney-General contends, between the "neutralization" in an enemy ship within the meaning of the Official Report on the Convention, and the neutrality of a non-belligerent ship. There are many things which the latter may be enabled to do which in some measure may affect the war, without rendering herself liable to breach of neutrality, and in such case it must be demonstrated to the Court by the captor that some unusual service has been performed. This, onus, I understand, is what the Crown failed to discharge in the case of the *Havamel*.

The fact that a neutral ship may carry refugees without being liable to capture, does not imply the same power in an enemy ship, although given "une sorte de neutralisation" for the purpose of the philanthropic mission in question.

To construe "philanthropic mission" as suggested may lead to serious consequences which clearly could not have been contemplated by the Article, and it might enable an enemy vessel to escape to a neutral port under any similar professed act of philanthropy. If it was intended to cover such an act as the conveyance of non-combatants under such conditions as a neutral port, the Convention would not have left it in such vague and indefinite language; and some such system, as safe conducts furnished in advance, would presumably have been contemplated, and has been, I understand, often the custom in the case of expeditions dispatched for purposes of science or religion, and in the case of cartel ships.

I may add that, assuming the blockade had existed at Tsingtau (which I understand in fact did not exist until August 27th), no rule of law exists which obliges a besieging force to allow all non-combatants, or only women, children, the aged, the sick and wounded, or subjects of neutral Powers, to leave the besieged locality un molested. Although such permission is sometimes granted, it is in most cases, refused, because the fact that non-combatants are besieged together with the combatants, and that they have to endure the same hardships, may, and very often does, exercise pressure upon the authorities to surrender (see Oppenheim, International Law, Vol. II., p. 193).

This being the case, if the Convention ever contemplated "such a philanthropic mission," which in the case of a blockade port would come directly into conflict with the custom, I have cited, it would have provided for it in express and unequivocal language.

The decision I give is that the vessel was properly seized as a prize of war, and that she is subject to condemnation, and that I do condemn her and order her to be sold and her cargo.

The Attorney-General then asked his lordship to make the order for condemnation only, and not for sale. He was only asking for condemnation.

Subsequently his lordship deleted the words "and order her to be sold," and added the words "the Crown to receive such costs as have been occasioned by the claim."

THE BRITISH EASTERN COMMUNITIES.

GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RELIEF FUND.

The generosity of British communities in the Far East in contributing to the National Relief Fund continues to manifest itself, remarks a London paper. The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that the Governor of Hongkong reports that a sum of £17,000 has been placed to the credit of the Fund. That sum is apart from the \$100,000 voted by the Legislative Council. The Governor makes especial mention of the generosity of the Chinese and Portuguese communities. A first contribution of £10,000 from Penang is also announced.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
(TELEPHONE 1741.)

JUST RECEIVED:

CASEMENT CLOTHS

IN A VARIETY OF SHADES.

CRETONNES

AND

TAFFETAS

LINENS,

SHEETINGS,

TISSUES.

WIDE RANGE OF BORDERS TO MATCH.

PATTERN BOOK ON APPLICATION.

T. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

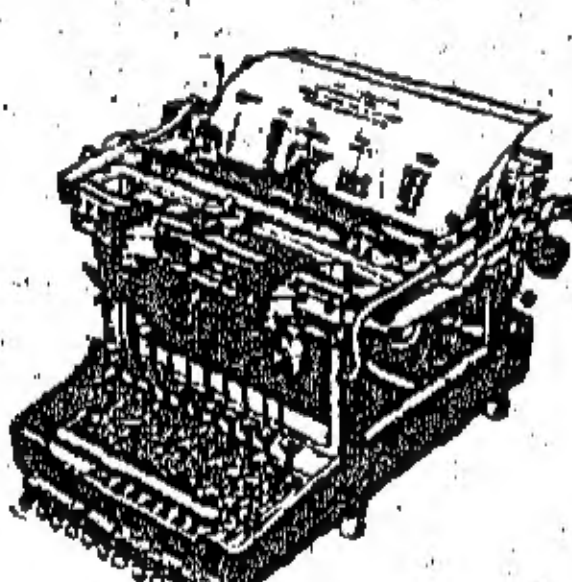
[32]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE from this date opened an Office and Show-room in the HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, Pedder Street, and have engaged a staff of Salesmen and Mechanics attending exclusively to the Sale and Repair of REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS.

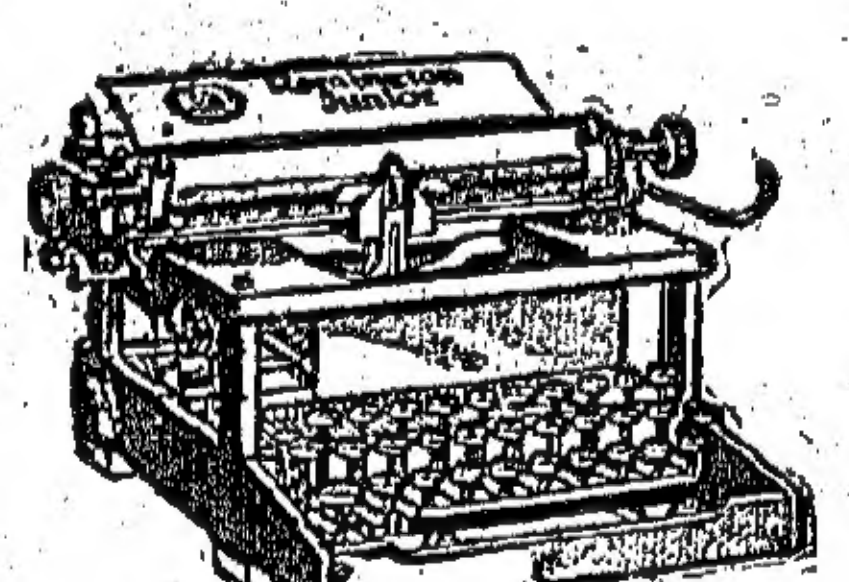
The superiority and the QUALITY of the REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S Productions are well-known in all parts of the World, and we therefore appeal with confidence to ALL users of Typewriters.

May our representative call on YOU with regard to a Machine or to arranging a contract for cleaning and looking after your Typewriters by the year?

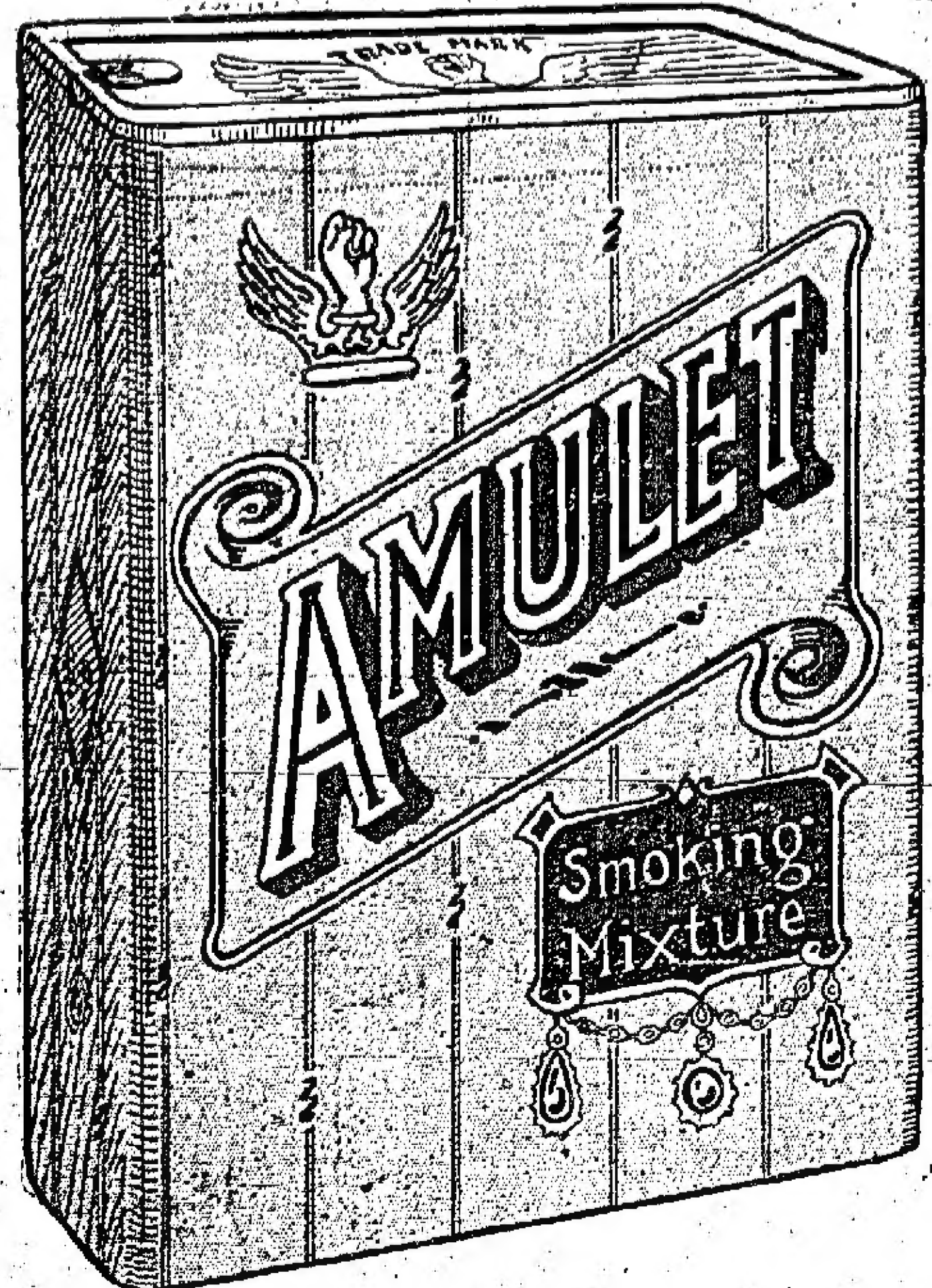


Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

MUSTARD & Co.,
HONGKONG HOTEL
BUILDING,
Pedder Street.
Sole Distributors for
HONGKONG, CHINA
AND MACAO.
REMINGTON
TYPEWRITER
Co.



[502]



"AMULET" Tobacco is a delightfully cool smoke for this hot and damp weather.

In each 4lb. tin there is a small BRIAR PIPE.

\$1.10 per 4lb. tin.

SOLD BY—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

[497]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
HONGKONG AGENCY.

HOLDERS of Orders for the return voyage issued by the above Company are hereby notified that the Undersigned will pay on and after TUESDAY, the 20th day of April, 1915, the amount stated on such Orders being the difference between full single and return fares.

Orders for the return voyage issued at Agencies of the Company other than the Hongkong Agency cannot be recognised.

Claims for refund of passage money in respect of return Orders not notified to the Liquidators should be immediately filed.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1915. [503]

THE YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND at the Rate of THIRTY per cent. being EIGHTEEN DOLLARS per Share on the Paid-up Capital of the above Association, has been declared Payable in Cash at Exchange 72, at the CHANGHAI BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA or the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, on and after this date, to Shareholders of Record on the 2nd April, 1915.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. JACKSON,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 6th April, 1915. [504]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 26th April, 1915, at 4.30 P.M., when the following Resolution will be put and if carried will have effect from the date of the meeting.

"That Clause III of the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce be altered as from January 1st, 1915, to read:—

All Mercantile Firms, and persons engaged or interested in the trade of Hongkong or China, shall be eligible for admission as Members in the manner hereafter described, and on payment of \$50 for Firms, and \$25 for single individuals for the current year of their election, and a like annual subscription thereafter, payable on 1st January.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [505]

ZIANGBE RUBBER CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at No. 10, Canton Road, Shanghai, on THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1915, at 4 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 22nd April, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTS & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
[506]

ELECTRIC FANS.

A DOZEN OVERHEAD FANS, complete with down rods, fittings, etc., and nearly new. Also HALF A DOZEN DESK FANS. Suitable for Hongkong Supply System. Will be sold separately or in a lot.

Apply—
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.
The University, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [507]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 4, STEWART TERRACE, THE PRK.
Rent \$125.

Apply—
"X. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [508]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM S'ANGHAI YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ITOLA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Risks of Lading will be counterinsured by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1915. [509]

LECTURE IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

SUB CHARLES ELIOT, K.C.M.G., has kindly consented to deliver a Lecture, in aid of the above Fund, entitled,
"THE EASTERN THEATRE OF THE WAR: SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF AN EX-DIPLOMATIST."

at
St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall,
TO-DAY (FRIDAY), THE 16TH APRIL,
at 5.15 P.M.

His Excellency the Governor will take the Chair.

Tickets, Price One Dollar, may be obtained from Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1915.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 17th April, 1915, commencing at 9.00 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [500]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 23rd April, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1914, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 13th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1915. [484]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 23rd April, 1915, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1914, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1915. [485]

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWELFTH YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, at Noon on FRIDAY, the 20th April, 1915, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th April to the 20th April, 1915, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.,
W. G. DARBY,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1915. [486]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 3410/2411 for 10 and 25 Shares respectively, numbered 18789/18748 and 38859/38858 inclusive, standing in the register in the joint names of GEORGE ANDREW HASTINGS and JOHN BARHAM CARRISAK, Solicitors, Liverpool and Birmingham, having been LOST or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced at the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, before the 24th April, 1915, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1915. [426]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 24th April, 1915, at 12.30 P.M., at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEKE, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1915. [488]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day Opened an Office and Shop Room in the HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, Pedder Street, with a Staff of Salesmen and Mechanics attending exclusively to the Sale and Repair of REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS.

MUSTARD & COMPANY,
Sole Distributors for Hongkong, China and Macao.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. (Incorporated),
Hongkong, 15th April, 1915. [498]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day been appointed Sole Agents for Hongkong and China by the TATA IRON & STEEL CO., and are prepared to quote for Pig Iron and other Iron and Steel products.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1915. [491]

FOR RENT.

FOUR ROOM HOUSE, Conduit Road, available about 1st June. Good View of Harbour. Gas. Electric Light. Bells. Moderate Rent. Option of taking over Fittings at Valuation.

Apply—
"HOUSEHOLDER,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1915. [493]

TO LET.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [385]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in TORRES BUILDINGS, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN RECOGNITION. [601]
Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

TO LET.

OFFICE in Hotel Mansions.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th April, 1915. [473]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [383]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 84, Praya East.
Apply—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
No. 248, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [305]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2 STEWART TERRACE.
Furnished and newly done up.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Building,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [48]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [46]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Dundell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVARIA,
Care of E. P. LAM, Esq.,
No. 1, Dundell Street,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

NO. 189, MAGAZINE GAP.
No. 189, MAGAZINE GAP, "HARBOR."
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 31st March, 1915. [54]

TO LET.

FILATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
"PENYREH," Minden Row, Kowloon, 8-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [280]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
88, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 3, Ice House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11, THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms.
3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor, Queen's Road Central.
"WEST WARD," Bonham Road.
"EGGERSFORD," Nos. 124, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.
"HERBON," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).
ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 55, ELGIN TERRACE.
"BOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.
"ELLANDONAN," No. 54, Mount Kellett Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished.
ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, DUNDALL STREET.
No. 69, THE PRINCE OF CAMERON VILLAS.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
8rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong 29th March, 1915. [43]

INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 72 YEARS.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH

WHISKY.

Our Celebrated E very old Liqueur Scotch Whisky is a blend of the best Pot Distilled Scotch Whiskies. It is of great age, very fine, and mellow. Its superior quality has established its reputation for over 80 years as THE LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

THORNE'S

No. 4.

OLD VAT

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 16TH, 1915.

THE "BOYCOTT" MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

A CASE came before the Mixed Court at Shanghai last week arising out of the recent agitation among a number of Chinese in that port for a general boycott of Japanese goods. The documents produced in the case showed that, instigated by Chinese students in Tokyo, a large organisation was contemplated with the object of bringing about a general boycott of Japanese goods in China in order to force the Chinese Government into a war with Japan. The scheme contemplated a popular disturbance at Shanghai in the confident belief that if one province gave a lead the others would rise. Abundant proof has been afforded recently of a widespread sentiment of hostility to Japan, and it says a great deal for the effectiveness of the control now exercised by the Central Government at Peking that it has so far been able to prevent popular disturbances which might give Japan excuse for the military action for which she has prepared by considerably strengthening her garrisons in China. At Shanghai, the quarter in which trouble chiefly threatens, the Consular body is co-operating with the Chinese authorities, and advice and warnings have been given to the Chinese people, which, if heeded, will ensure the maintenance of peace. But while the authorities may successfully prevent the outbreak of popular disturbances, the Chinese papers continue to furnish evidence of the widespread existence of a sentiment which certainly gives cause for some uneasiness. The Chinese are being advised to show their patriotism in a more business-like manner than in making speeches and distributing circulars, and at Shanghai "practical patriotism" has taken the form of contributing to a Patriotic Fund—or rather promising to contribute, for

at present "the formalities with the Bank of China" have not been completed. It is stated that the scheme for raising the Fund has received the approval of the Ministry of Finance and the Head Office of the Bank of China, though, as this Patriotic Fund is meant, to all intents and purposes, to be a War Fund, the report of official approval needs to be authoritatively confirmed before being unreservedly accepted as a fact. At all events, it is significant to learn that every day hundreds of names of would-be subscribers are being published in the Chinese newspapers at Shanghai and that the amount promised has already reached several lakhs. It is to be hoped that when, if ever, these sums are paid into the Bank, the subscribers will be induced to sanction their application to some service of greater advantage to the country than a war which would be certain to have disastrous results to China. Chinese patriotism is also being manifested in many centres of the country by an organised advocacy of the use of national goods—in effect, by a boycott of foreign goods generally. A Society for the Protection of Native Trade, which is organising the movement, says the idea has received "universal approval throughout the country" and there is a report that the movement will be officially encouraged by the adoption of a new cloth of native manufacture for uniforms for the Army and Navy. Even if there were any early possibility of a reorganisation of Chinese industry on modern lines for the purpose of competing with foreign goods which enjoy popular favour in China, it is a matter of universal experience that foreign trade benefits in a corresponding degree. We have only to look at the industrial history of Japan. There has been a natural wish in that country to supply its own needs, but the foreign import trade was never so large as it is to-day. In value it is three times what it was in the opening year of the century. Sooner or later this experience will be repeated in China. Internal progress means also the prosperity of foreign trade. It is evidence of the backwardness of the people that China to-day, with its four hundred millions of people, has a foreign trade not equal to that of little Switzerland, whose population is less than four millions. We venture to think that the campaign for the development of native trade is not likely to prove a menace, but is rather to be welcomed as being likely to prove of greater patriotic service than comes within the limited vision of its present advocates.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Many Hongkong residents will regret to learn that Major F. A. Dickinson, of the D.C.L.I. has died of wounds recently received at the Front.

The engagement of Mr. Norman Macgregor, Tientsin, to Miss Gladys Alice Hagen, formerly of Hongkong, is published in the Tientsin papers.

Commander Basil Taylour, R.N., Harbour Master of Hongkong, who has been called up for active service, is leaving for England by the str. Malta next week.

Those desiring to attend Sir Charles Eliot's lecture in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund, at the City Hall, this afternoon at 5.15, can book at the door. Tickets one dollar.

The facsimile of "The Scrap of Paper," i.e. the Treaty whereby the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by the Powers, has been kindly lent by Mr. H. S. Playfair, of the Liverpool, London and Globe, to Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, who have placed it in their window in order to give the general public an opportunity of seeing this very interesting document.

In a recent issue of the Salvation Army journal, the War Cry, there is a large picture of a Chinese crowd in the compound of a temple at Ningpo. Beneath the picture the following letter-press appears:—"The Chinese Empire (sic) has a population of no fewer than 421,000,000 souls. For the beginning of Army Work among the multitudes of Chinese who are still in heathen darkness the General has asked for officers and money. At the time of the death of our beloved founder, China's millions weighed especially upon his heart, and he repeatedly expressed to the Chief of the Staff (our present General) his yearning to see the Army flag planted in this mighty land—the call to do so is a legacy which has been accepted by the whole Salvation Army as a sacred trust that, by God's help, must most certainly be fulfilled."

It is reported from Mexico that Mr. A. Sasaki, a Japanese merchant of Aguaprieta, who suddenly disappeared on March 29th, was captured by Mexican soldiers and executed.

The American Consulate-General in Hongkong, as well as all American diplomatic and consular offices throughout the world, were closed yesterday (April 15th) in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's death. All the various departments of the Army and Navy were closed and flags were half-masted on land and on all naval ships at sea.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd., it was decided to recommend the payment of a final dividend for 1914 of Tls. 1.50 per share, being at the rate of three per cent on the paid-up capital, making seven per cent for the year, and that Tls. 133,873.11 be written off for depreciation of Plant and Buildings and Tls. 19,789.74 carried forward to next account.

"RAFFLES."

Hornung's famous creation, "Raffles," amateur crackman, accomplished cricketer, and Society favourite, was introduced to a very large Hongkong audience at the Theatre Royal last night by the Howitt-Phillips Company, and his many-sided character was done full justice to by Mr. Charles Howitt. Especially in the duels with Mr. Curtis Bedford, the American amateur detective—who loved the sport of tracking down criminals for sport's sake—was he convincing, while Mr. Cyril Rawdon's conception of the detective was extremely clever.

Mr. Jack Elagert's study of the "nutty" English nobleman, Mr. Jack Vallance's impersonation of the professional crackman, and Miss Gertrude Godart's interpretation of the rejected and revengeful lover, were all very successful. There is one grievance, felt by members of the audience in the distant parts of the theatre, that might well be aired. Frequently there was the greatest difficulty in hearing the artistes, and on some occasions they absolutely could not be heard.

To-night the Company presents "Nobody's Daughter."

PORTUGUESE BRAVERY IN AFRICA.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH THE GERMANS.

The Portuguese forces distinguished themselves in an encounter with the Germans on December 18th in the region of Naulila. In number they were inferior to the Germans. The Germans had from 2,500 to 3,000 men, while the Portuguese forces consisted only of the 9th company of the 4th Light Infantry, a company of Negroes, one squadron of Dragoons, three Ebnard cannons and four machine-guns. When the German forces advanced the Portuguese with their three machine-guns, which were skillfully handled, replied to the enemy's fire with such vigour that the enemy had no alternative but to retreat. They were soon, however, reinforced by the second army. The Portuguese held their ground firmly, and responded to the enemy's fire with such vengeance that they inflicted considerable losses. This continued for some time. The Germans made no progress and were just considering whether to retreat when they were again reinforced by a considerable number of reserves equipped with artillery and machine guns.

The battle continued. At first the Portuguese forces held their ground, though the enemy's fire was very fierce. The fight was at its height, and the Portuguese were beginning to think that victory was in view, when the fire of the opposing artillery became so intense that the Portuguese were on the point of giving way. Just then the Commander-in-Chief of the column, Lieutenant-Colonel Roca, came from the firing-line and took a rifle from the hands of a dead soldier. His example was at once followed by the doctors and other non-combatant officers. The Commander-in-Chief shouted at the top of his voice: "To the front, comrades!" and his cry was answered by the Dragoons, who, letting go the reins of their horses, made for the enemy's lines. The Germans, surprised by such dash, prepared to once more meet the charge, but the first shock of the Portuguese cavalry was so formidable that nothing could withstand it. The enemy suffered severely and their resistance was seriously weakened.

This result, of course, was not accomplished without serious loss to the Portuguese. Men were seen falling from their horses, mortally wounded. One of these, Lieutenant Aragao, of the Dragoons, was shot to his knees. He fell shouting: "Avante rapazes! Avante rapazes! Combatei e morri o vosso dever, que eu ja cumpri o meu." ("Go ahead, boys! I am dying. Do your duty to your country. I have done mine.") And so he died a hero's death.

There were many other examples of heroism. A soldier, who lost his horse, fought for some time on foot. When the others were forced to retreat, one of his comrades begged him to go with them, but he refused, saying "I would rather die near my horse than leave him alone." He also, died a hero's death.

While the cavalry were fighting with great dash they were well supported by the infantry, whose commander died a noble death.

The Portuguese losses were estimated at about 500 or 600 men, including officers. The German losses are said to have been considerably heavier, and the statement is confirmed by the German prisoners, who are being transported to Mossamedes and thence to Loanda.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	SARDINIA	About 22nd Apr.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	MALTA	23rd Apr.	For Special Advertisement.
OP CALL	Capt. C. G. Smith, R.N.		
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE	NORE	10 A.M. 28th Apr.	Freight and Passage.
PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES	Capt. D. Aubrey		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA, and YOKOHAMA	Capt. W. H. Sway, R.N.	About 3rd May.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

For Further Particulars apply to
E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"KAIPONG"	On 16th Apr. 9 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"HUPH"	On 16th Apr. Noon.
HOIHOW and PAKHOI	"WENCHOW"	On 17th Apr. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANGHOU"	On 18th Apr. 11 A.M.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKANG"	On 20th Apr. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 20th Apr. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 22nd Apr. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHOU"	On 22nd Apr. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 27th Apr. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "ANHU" and "CHENAN" and the S.S. "KANGHOU," "LUCHOW" and "YINGHOU" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloons, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Kiangtse and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wampoa.

For Freight and Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1915. Telephone 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	"HAICHING"	On 16th April, at 1 P.M.
AND RETURN	"HAICHING"	On 21st April, at 1 P.M.
(Occupying 3 to 10 Days)	"HAICHING"	On 23rd April, at 1 P.M.

* This Steamer will not call at Swatow.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAICHING" ... On 16th April, at 10 A.M.
"HAICHING" ... On 21st April, at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA" 5,957 tons, Captain Butler, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 17th April.

S.S. "SANTHA" 5,192 tons, Captain Robertson, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 24th April.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	18th April	On 18th April, 10 A.M.
EASTERN	25th April	On 18th May, 10 A.M.
ALDENHAM	25th April	On 21st May, 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
*NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 27th April.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 11th May.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 29th June.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.
* Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon.
* Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60.	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £96.10.
" " " " " " " " " "	£45.	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamer of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES,
MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO,
IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sail
SEIYO MARU	14,000—15 knots	Tuesday, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DOI, AGENT,
King's Building.
Telephone 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	NERA	On 19th April.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	On 1st May, at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPMENT on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.

Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to
P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.
In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO
For VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	FRIDAY, 23rd Apr., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM
PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"NIO MARU"	...	MONDAY, 26th Apr., at 7 A.M.
"JAVA MARU"	...	THURSDAY, 29th Apr., at 7 A.M.
FOR TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.		
"DAIUN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 18th April, at Noon.
"KAWO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	SUNDAY, 25th April, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"BOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	FRIDAY, 16th April, at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KEIJO MARU"	IMAZUMI	SATURDAY, 17th Apr., 10 A.M.

These Steamers at Coast and Formosa Lines have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to
Y. ASAI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	YASAKA MARU	21,000	THURSDAY, 22nd April, at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, and PORT SAID	MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 13th May, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG	SADO MARU	19,500	TUESDAY, 4th May, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th May, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	9,600	SATURDAY, 17th April, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	HAKATA MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 17th April, at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU	5,000	MONDAY, 26th April.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU	12,500	FRIDAY, 23rd April.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	KANAGAWA MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 1st June.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 16th April, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FUSHIMI MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 22nd April, at 10 A.M.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
YASAKA MARU	25,000	Thurs., 22nd Apr.
MIYASAKI	16,000	13th May
KITANO	16,000	30th May
FUSHIMI	25,000	3rd June
HIRANO	16,000	17th June
KATONI	20,000	1st July

FOR AMERICA.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
SADO MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues., 4th May
AWA	12,500	18th May
KITANO	12,500	18th June
TAMBA	12,500	18th June
SHIDZUOKA	12,500	27th July

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing &c., apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.
Telephone Nos. 22 and 124.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Leave	Leave
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	SHANGHAI
Apr. 12	MALTA	Apr. 19	Apr. 23	MOREA	May 22
Apr. 26	SARDINIA	May 3	May 7	MALCJA	June 5
May 10	NUBIA	May 17	May 21	MOOLTAN	June 19
—	ORIENTAL	June 1	June 5	MOLDAVIA	July 4

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles in Friday, and London on the following Friday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

The Fare to London and Marseilles are as follows:					
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation Single	£65	LONDON	Return £97.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	£40	"	Return £89.
	"B"	"	£40	"	Return £86.
	"B"	"	£40	"	Return £80.
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation Single	£61	MARSEILLES	Return £91.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	£45	"	Return £83.
	"B"	"	£42	"	Return £80.
	"B"	"	£38	"	Return £75.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due at
	YAMA	SHANGHAI	HONG	SPONG	MARSEILLES	LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NORE	Apr. 12	Apr. 23	Apr. 28	May 5	June 2	June 11
NELLORE	Apr. 26	May 7	May 12	May 18	June 17	June 26
NOVARA	May 10	May 21	May 26	June 2	July 2	July 11

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON.

1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon £46 Single. 2nd Saloon £33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
E. A. HEWITT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

